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God's Protecting Providence,

MAN'S

SUREST HELP and DEFENCE

IN TIMES OF

GREATEST DIFFICULTY

AND

MOST IMMINENT DANGER,

Evidenced in the remarkable Deliverance of ROBERT BARROW, with divers other Perſons, from the devouring Waves of the Sea, amongſt which they ſuffered Shipwreck; and alſo from the cruel devouring Jaws of the inhuman Cannibals of Florida.

Faithfully related by one of the Perſons concerned therein, JONATHAN DICKENSON.

"The Lord on High is mightier than the Noiſe of many Waters; "yea, than the mighty Waves of the Sea." Pſalm xciii. 4.

"The dark Places of the Earth are full of the Habitations of "Cruelty." Pſalm lxxiv. 20.

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M,DCC,XC.

PREFACE.

INGRATITUDE towards men, after ſignal favours received, is, amongſt all civilized people, looked upon with a juſt deteſtation; inſomuch that the moral Gentiles, in ages paſt, thought they could give no worſe character of a perſon than to call him ungrateful: how much more then are Chriſtians (eſpecially in a time of ſuch light as now ſhineth) engaged to ſhun this ſin of ingratitude towards their God, whom they ſenſibly know to be the fountain of all their mercies? And ſurely, next to the infinite mercy ſhewed them for Chriſt's ſake, in cauſing the Day-ſpring from on high to viſit their ſouls, remarkable outward deliverances ought, in a more than commonly remarkable manner, to be the objects of their gratitude to their great Deliverer. I muſt confeſs, thankſgiving (which is what we poor mortals can return, for the manifold favours we daily receive from him) hath its riſe in the heart; and as "out "of the abundance of the heart the mouth "ſpeaketh," how can thoſe who are truly thankful in heart, but "render the calves of "their lips," in telling to their friends and

acquaintance, " how great things God hath " done for them!" Nay, they are ſo affected with ſuch eminent appearances of the protecting hand of Providence for their help, preſervation, and deliverance, that they are not willing to confine it to them only, but to publiſh it to the world, that the fame of their God may be ſpread from ſea to ſea, and from one end of the earth to the other.

The following relation being large, I ſhall endeavour to be ſhort; only, ſome of the things which ſeem to me moſt remarkable, I would more particularly recommend to the reader's obſervation.

1. The hearts of all men are in the hand of God, he can turn them as he pleaſes. When theſe men-eaters fury was at height, their knives in one hand, and the poor ſhipwrecked peoples heads in the other, their knees upon their ſhoulders, and their looks diſmal; on a ſudden, the ſavages were ſtruck dumb, and their countenances changed, that they looked like another people; the Caſſekey (or king) becoming as a ſafeguard to the diſtreſſed, from the injuries of his own men: yea, ſuch confidence put he in them, that he would truſt them to remove the money he had taken from themſelves, before he would truſt his own people. When they were got from theſe to another place, where they expected more

ſafety,

ſafety, they found themſelves diſappointed, freſh dangers preſenting themſelves as diſmally as beſore: yet God prevented any further miſchief, than the ſtripping them of thoſe poor rags the others had left them, and ſome other abuſes, which by that time were grown familiar to them, and were looked upon as light afflictions: the Caſſekey's wife being made an inſtrument for their delivery; ſhe, and ſome others, having ſomething of tenderneſs of heart in them, though among ſuch an inhuman crew.

2. Many were the particular deliverances, upon occaſion of injuries offered: once an arrow ſhot at them, narrowly eſcaped them; another time, ſome going to ſhoot arrows at them, certain of their own company caught hold of their bows and arms; yea, though ſome of them ſhot, yet their arrows miſſed. Not to mention the frequent dangers they were in, upon every ſlight ſuſpicion of their being Engliſh; of which more anon. And well might theſe poor ſufferers be in continual fear of their lives, ſince about a twelvemonth before, a parcel of Dutchmen, who had likewiſe ſuffered ſhipwreck, had been killed and devoured; and moreover, of the many veſſels ſuppoſed to be loſt on that coaſt, theſe are the firſt company that were known to have eſcaped. Neither is it ſo wonderful, that they are thus cruel to ſtrangers, ſince they are un-

natural to their own aged people; they having no more compaſſion on them, than to make them ſlaves to the younger. Yet are theſe men-eaters as cowardly as cruel; when the Spaniards came up, the ſight of a ruſty muſket preſented towards them, would make ſeveral of them fly.

3. The dangers they were delivered from, aroſe not only from men, but the elements alſo, which God permitted to threaten and afflict them. One time, rowing in their boat, the ſea ſwelled ſo, that it was dangerous continuing there all night, and as dangerous to endeavour for the ſhore; yet Providence failed them not, but conducted them ſafe thither, as though there had been a lane made through the breakers. Another time, by reaſon of a great flood, they were forced to remove their lodgings ſeveral times, and for divers days were in a continual apprehenſion of being drowned; at length they were preſerved on an oyſter-hill. Not to mention the frequent dangers they were in, by reaſon of the extreme cold, too tedious to touch on here; wherein this, however is remarkable, that God can both adminiſter ſtrength in the midſt of weakneſs, and alſo take away ſtrength, and cauſe weakneſs to ſeize, whenever he pleaſes. Here was an old man, a woman with a ſucking child, and another with child, perſons ſeemingly very unlike to encounter ſuch hardſhips,

ſhips, all eſcaped; and yet divers negroes, uſed to more hardſhips, periſhed.

4. As to lodging, I ſhall ſay little; any diſcreet perſon may imagine how hard it was to people, well brought up, to lie on a floor ſwarming with abundance of many ſorts of creeping things, occaſioned by the throwing the berry-ſtones on the floor, and letting all the naſtineſs they made lie there, which bred theſe vermin; and yet perhaps might be accounted good lodging, in compariſon of the cold ground whereon they often lay afterwards, unſheltered, expoſed to the bleak blaſts of the rigid north-weſt wind.

5. Their food moſt ſcanty, the beſt of it ſuch, as (I am ready to think) the meaneſt negro here would not touch with his lips; ſometimes the gills and guts of fiſh picked off a dunghill; ſometimes the ſcraps the Indians flung away, and the water they boiled their fiſh in, though never ſo indecently handled. At firſt their ſorrows were ſo great, and their alarms ſo many, that they could not eat; afterwards their diet ſo uncouth, they could not away with it; until, at length, hunger had ſo far prevailed over them, that they could eat with an appetite the Palmetto-berries; the taſte whereof was once irkſome, and ready to take away their breath; yea, ſo fond were they of them, that the getting of

about a buſhel accidentally, was looked on as a great prize.

6. Their being forced to maſk themſelves under the name of Spaniards, though few of them could ſpeak any Spaniſh, was another hardſhip; moſtly becauſe the natives often ſuſpected them to be Engliſh, and thereby they were continually in danger of their lives. Whether their cruelty againſt the Engliſh proceeds from their being under no apprehenſion of danger from them, and ſo may think themſelves lawleſs in what they do againſt our nation; or whether it proceeds from any particular diſguſt offered them by ſome Engliſh, I ſhall not determine. However, it would do well, for thoſe that are not under their power, to avoid giving them any juſt cauſe of offence, leſt their neighbours ſuffer for their faults. One of theſe ſavages could complain, That, ſome years paſt, he had been taken off by ſome of our Engliſh ſloops, from whom he eſcaped by ſwimming; and was therewith diſguſted, inſomuch, that could he by his ſifting have found out that they were Engliſh, it might have proved of ill conſequence to them.

7. The courteſy of the governor of Auguſtine, who clothed theſe naked people, fed their hungry ſtomachs, and cauſed them to be conducted ſafely to Carolina, is not to be paſſed

paſſed by without due notice; eſpecially being a man of another nation, as well as of a different religion; and what is more, of ſuch an one as doth not teach its votaries ſo much compaſſion towards thoſe they count hereticks: neither let me forget the governor of Carolina, whoſe generoſity completed what the governor of Auguſtine had begun, in aſſiſting and cheriſhing theſe our afflicted friends and country folks; with which I ſhall conclude theſe remarks, to treat more particularly concerning that faithful ſervant of the Lord, Robert Barrow, who was one of this company.

This man of God, whoſe habitation was in one of the northern counties of England, was early convinced of the bleſſed truth of God, profeſſed by the people called Quakers, and ſoon after had a diſpenſation of the goſpel committed to him. He lived, in his native country, in eſteem among his neighbours, for his godly converſation, and honoured in the church of God, as an elder, who had abode faithful in his teſtimony, both in preaching the goſpel, ſuffering for the ſame, and behaving himſelf anſwerable thereunto. And in the year 1694, the Spirit of God (from whom he firſt had his commiſſion) requiring him to come over into theſe parts, to preach the goſpel here alſo, "He was not diſobedi-
"ent to the heavenly call," but gave up to

do the will of God, though in a croſs to his own, as appeared by an expreſſion of his before he left England, which was to this effect: That he had rather immediately have laid down his natural life there, if by ſo doing he could have kept his peace with God, than to have croſſed the ſeas to America. Well, hither he came; and after he had thoroughly viſited theſe parts, he took ſhip for the Weſt-India iſlands; and at length, was returning from Jamaica to this town of Philadelphia, when theſe calamities, mentioned in the enſuing Journal, befel him: how he behaved himſelf under them is therein expreſſed, with what patience he was carried through them, with what faith he overcame even the very worſt of men; ſo that it may be ſaid, He was "more than a conqueror" over thoſe blood-thirſty Cannibals, "looking to him who was "inviſible," and by his grace ſeeing beyond them and their cruelty; by prayer wreſtling with God for a bleſſing, even the bleſſing of being delivered out of their barbarous hands, and laying his bones amongſt faithful friends; and ſo effectual were his fervent prayers, that they prevailed with God, and ſo gracious was his God to him, that he ſealed an aſſurance upon his ſpirit, That his prayers were heard, and ſhould in due time be anſwered, before he was yet off his knees. And doubtleſs, he was made a ſtrength and a comfort to his companions

panions in affliction, whoſe remembrance will not be eaſily blotted out of their minds.

One remarkable paſſage I cannot well omit, which demonſtrates he had well learned of him who is a God of truth, to ſpeak the truth upon all occaſions, though with the hazard of his life. For, as the reader may obſerve in the ſeries of this following relation, theſe poor people, for the ſafeguard of their lives, had aſſumed the name of Spaniards; ſome on that account, aſſerting what was wrong, others concealing the truth; yet this honeſt-hearted man, being directly aſked the queſtion, Nickaleer, Nickaleer? (their word for Engliſhmen) could do neither; but in ſimplicity anſwered, Yes: being aſked ſo concerning another, he again anſwered, Yes: yet, though for his plain dealing, he was ſtript of his clothes, which till then he had ſaved, God ſuffered not theſe ſavages to touch his life, or the lives of any of his company.

Thus he paſſed through this afflicting trial, and at length arrived at this place on the 1ſt day of the ſecond month, 1697, though in much weakneſs, having been taken very ill of the belly-ach and flux at Auguſtine, of which he never recovered, but ſtill grew worſe and worſe to his dying day. It was about the 8th hour in the evening when the Barkentine, he was paſſenger in, arrived at this place, and divers friends went on board,

in order to get him aſhore; but he being in a very weak condition, they could not remove him at that time. He declared his great ſatisfaction that the Lord had granted his requeſt, that he might lay down his bones in this place; that his heart was ſtrong, and he hoped he might firſt ſee friends again at the meeting. He made mention of the goodneſs of God to him, and that his preſence had attended him in all his exerciſes.

The next morning, being the 2d of the ſecond month, divers friends went on board, to help the veſſel up to a wharf, in order to get him on ſhore; in which time he ſpake as before related, God's power attending him. About the 7th hour, divers friends carried him in a hammock (being wrapped up in a blanket, and clothes to keep him warm) to the houſe of Samuel Carpenter, where he declared the goodneſs of God to him, and that his heart was yet ſtrong, and his memory and underſtanding good. After which he was ſhifted, and then ſlept a conſiderable time.

On the ſame day, ſome friends coming into the room to viſit him, at the ſight of them he ſeemed to rejoice, and putting forth his hand, was ready to embrace them in much love, and in a very tender frame of ſpirit. The friends expreſſed their gladneſs to ſee him; but ſaid, They were ſorry to ſee him

ſo

ſo very weak: To which he replied, Although my body be weak, my mind is ſound, and memory good. And further ſaid, The Lord hath been very good to me, all along to this very day, and this morning hath ſweetly refreſhed me. And further added, The Lord hath anſwered my deſire, for I deſired content, and that I might come to this place to lay my bones amongſt you. And afterwards ſaid, It is a good thing to have a conſcience void of offence, both towards God and towards men.

On the 4th day of the ſecond month, being the firſt day of the week, about the fifth hour in the morning, he deſired a friend to write for him to his dear wife, to remember his dear love to her; and to let her know of his travels, and being here; and that the Lord was with him; that his outward affairs were ſettled, and that ſhe had wherewithal to live on. He further ſaid, divers friends being preſent, That the Lord was with him, and all things were well; and that he had nothing to do but to die: and accordingly on this day he departed; and on the third day following, being the 6th day of the ſecond month, was buried in friends burying-ground, in this town of Philadelphia.

And now, having brought my relation concerning this good man, to the laſt period

of

of his life, I might very well have put a period to my preface: but that I foreſee, ſome perſons may be ready to ſay, Here is an account of very ſtrange paſſages, but of what credit is the relator? may we depend upon his authority, without danger of being impoſed upon? To ſuch I anſwer, He is a man well known in this town, of good credit and repute; on whoſe fidelity and veracity, thoſe who have any knowledge of him, will readily rely, without ſuſpecting fallacy. But, that in the mouth of two or three witneſſes every thing may be eſtabliſhed, beſides him and his wife, a perſon, whoſe reſidence (when at home) is in this town, Joſeph Kirle, the maſter of the barkentine, in which they ſuffered ſhipwreck, a man of an honeſt character amongſt his neighbours, had the peruſal of it before it went to the preſs, and approved it. With which I ſhall conclude, wiſhing my reader much ſatisfaction in the reading of it, but never the unhappineſs of experiencing, in proper perſon, the truth of it.

A JOURNAL

A JOURNAL OF THE TRAVELS and SUFFERINGS of ſeveral Perſons, who were ſhipwrecked in the Gulph of Florida.

THE perſons on board, were Joſeph Kirle, commander of the barkentine Reformation; Richard Limpeny, mate; Solomon Creſſon, Joſeph Buckley, Thomas Fownes, Thomas Jemmet, Nathaniel Randal, John Hilliard the maſter's boy, and Ben the maſter's negro, mariners; Jonathan Dickenſon, Mary Dickenſon, Jonathan Dickenſon, a ſucking child of ſix months old; Robert Barrow, and Benjamin Allen, paſſengers; with Peter, London, Jack, Cæſar, negro men; Cajoe, a child; Hagar, Sarah, Bella, Suſanna, Quenſa, negro women, and Venus, an Indian girl, all belonging to Jonathan Dickenſon.

The 23d day of the ſixth month, called Auguſt, 1696, being in company with twelve or thirteen ſail of merchant-men, under convoy

convoy of the Hampſhire frigat, Captain Fletcher commander, we ſailed from Port-Royal, in Jamaica, being bound for Pennſylvania.

The 24th day. About noon came a ſloop from Port-Royal, meeting us off Portland, and gave an account of the French fleet being at Cape Antonio.

In the evening we lay by, off Black-River Mouth, in order to go the next morning to Blewfields; but it being calm for many days following, the current drove to the weſtward of the iſland.

The 31ſt day. This evening we loſt ſight of the Hampſhire frigat, and then beat to windward again.

The 1ſt day of the ſeventh month, called September, we anchored to the weſtward of Savannah la Mar, and loſt our anchor.

The 2d day. This day we got into Blewfields road to water.

The 4th day. This morning we ſailed from Blewfields, intending our paſſage through the Gulph.

The 14th day. About noon we were abreaſt with Cape Antonio, and about a league to the eaſtward of the Cape was a fire making a great ſmoke; at length ſome people appeared on the bay, making ſigns for us to put on ſhore; but having a freſh gale, and not knowing who they were, our maſter would not.

The

The ſame day we made the Table-land of the Havanna, and in the evening ſtood over for Cape Florida; but about eight or nine at night we ſaw two lights about a mile from us, and we fearing we were got amongſt the French fleet, tacked and ſtood for the haven.

The 18th day. This morning no ſail appearing, and being moſt of the day calm, we lay about four leagues off the Havanna, where we deſigned to go and enquire concerning the French fleet; but in the afternoon came a turnado from the land, and our maſter being on the quarter-deck, our boom jibbing knocked him down and broke his leg, which accident was grievous to him and us; but having things ſuitable, with a little experience, we ſet it again. At this time I had four of my family very ſick, one whereof was an Indian girl, who, juſt as I had bound up the maſter's leg, was taken with fits, which continued ſome hours, and then ſhe died. In the evening we ſtood over for Cape Florida, having the wind north-eaſterly.

The 19th day. This morning the wind not being fair, we ſtood up for Cuba, and about ſun-riſing eſpied thoſe ſails that we ſaw before, they ſtanding as we ſtood; therefore we ſuppoſed them to be ſome of our company: we wronged them in ſailing, and by noon loſt ſight of them. About four in the afternoon we eſpied another ſhip to the eaſtward

eaſtward of us (we being about four leagues off ſhore, and about fifteen leagues to the eaſtward of the Havanna) and ſuppoſing her to be a Frenchman, we ſtood in for the ſhore, but ſhe gained on us: then a turnado ſprang up, and a great ſhower of rain followed, which hid us. Hereupon we tacked and ſtood over for Florida, and when night came on, we ſaw no more of that ſail, having the wind fair.

The 20th day. This morning we were in the gulph, having a fair wind, and ſaw again the two ſhips following us, which we believed to be of our company.

The 21ſt day. This morning the wind at eaſt, and ſhifting northerly.

The 22d day. This day the ſtorm began at the north-eaſt.

The 23d day. About one o'clock in the morning we felt our veſſel ſtrike ſome few ſtrokes, and then ſhe floated again for five or ſix minutes, before ſhe ran faſt aground, where ſhe beat vehemently at firſt: the wind was violent, and it was ſo very dark, that our mariners could ſee no land, and the ſeas broke over us, ſo that we were in a quarter of an hour floating in the cabin: we then endeavoured to get a candle lighted, which in a little time was accompliſhed.

By this time we felt the veſſel not to ſtrike ſo often; but ſeveral of her timbers were broken, and ſome plank ſtarted, and the ſeas conti-

continued breaking over us, and no land to be ſeen. We concluded to keep in the veſſel as long as ſhe would hold together, and about the third hour in the morning, we ſuppoſed we ſaw land at ſome conſiderable diſtance; at which time we found the water began to run out of her, and at day-light perceived we were upon the ſhore, on a beach lying on the breach of the ſea, which, at times, as the ſurges reverſed, was dry. In taking a view of our veſſel, we found that the violence of the weather had forced many ſorts of ſea birds on board of her, ſome of which were, by force of the wind, blown into and under our hen-coops, and many remained alive. Our hogs and ſheep were waſhed away, and ſwam on ſhore, except one of the hogs, which remained in the veſſel.

We rejoiced at this our preſervation from the raging ſeas, but at the ſame inſtant feared the ſad conſequences that followed; yet, having hopes ſtill, we got our ſick and lame on ſhore, alſo our proviſions, with ſpars and ſails to make a tent. I went with one negro to view the land, and ſeek the moſt convenient place for that purpoſe; but the wilderneſs country looked very diſmal, having no trees, but only ſand-hills covered with ſhrubby palmetto, the ſtalks of which were ſo prickly, that there was no walking amongſt them: I at laſt eſpied a place, almoſt

moſt a furlong within the beach, being a bottom, to which I with my negro, ſoon cut a paſſage, but the ſtorm and rain continued. Thither I got my wife and ſick child, who was but ſix months and twelve days old; alſo Robert Barrow, an aged man, who had been ſick about five or ſix months; our maſter, who ſome days before had broke his leg, and my kinſman, Benjamin Allen, who had been very ill with a violent fever for moſt part of the voyage: theſe, with others, we got to the place, under the ſhelter of ſome few buſhes, which broke off the wind, but kept none of the rain from them, but I got a fire made; and the reſt of our people were getting the proviſions aſhore; but our cheſts, trunks, and clothing, were all very wet and cold.

About the eighth or ninth hour came two Indian men (being naked, except a ſmall piece of plaited work of ſtraws, which juſt hid their private parts, and faſtened behind like a horſe tail in likeneſs, made of a ſort of ſilk graſs) from the ſouthward running fiercely, and foaming at the mouth, having no weapons but their knives, and forthwith, not making any ſtop, violently ſeized the two firſt of our men they met with, who were carrying corn from the veſſel to the top of the bank, where I ſtood to receive it, and put it into a caſk; they did not uſe them ill, as the men reſiſted not; but taking them under

under the arm, brought them towards me. Their countenances were very furious and bloody; they had their hair tied in a roll behind, in which ſtuck two bones ſhaped, one like a broad arrow, the other a ſpear-head; and the reſt of our men coming from the veſſel, aſked me, 'What they ſhould do? 'whether they ſhould get their guns to kill 'theſe two?' But I perſuaded them otherwiſe, and deſired them to be quiet, ſhewing their inability to defend us from what would follow, but to put our truſt in the Lord, who was able to defend to the uttermoſt.

I then walked towards the place where our ſick and lame were, (the two Indian men following me) and I told them the Indians were come, and coming upon us; and whilſt the two Indians ſtood with a wild, furious countenance, looking upon us, I thought within myſelf to give them ſome tobacco and pipes, which they greedily ſnatched from me, and making a ſnuffing noiſe, like a wild beaſt, turned their backs on us, and ran away.

We communed together, and conſidered our condition, being among a barbarous people, ſuch as were generally accounted men-eaters, and believed theſe two were gone to alarm their people. We ſat ourſelves down, expecting cruelty and hard death, except it ſhould pleaſe the Almighty God to work wonderfully for our deliverance.

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moſt a furlong within the beach, being a bottom, to which I with my negro, ſoon cut a paſſage, but the ſtorm and rain continued. Thither I got my wife and ſick child, who was but ſix months and twelve days old; alſo Robert Barrow, an aged man, who had been ſick about five or ſix months; our maſter, who ſome days before had broke his leg, and my kinſman, Benjamin Allen, who had been very ill with a violent fever for moſt part of the voyage: theſe, with others, we got to the place, under the ſhelter of ſome few buſhes, which broke off the wind, but kept none of the rain from them, but I got a fire made; and the reſt of our people were getting the proviſions aſhore; but our cheſts, trunks, and clothing, were all very wet and cold.

About the eighth or ninth hour came two Indian men (being naked, except a ſmall piece of plaited work of ſtraws, which juſt hid their private parts, and faſtened behind like a horſe tail in likeneſs, made of a ſort of ſilk graſs) from the ſouthward running fiercely, and foaming at the mouth, having no weapons but their knives, and forthwith, not making any ſtop, violently ſeized the two firſt of our men they met with, who were carrying corn from the veſſel to the top of the bank, where I ſtood to receive it, and put it into a caſk; they did not uſe them ill, as the men reſiſted not; but taking them under

under the arm, brought them towards me. Their countenances were very furious and bloody; they had their hair tied in a roll behind, in which ſtuck two bones ſhaped, one like a broad arrow, the other a ſpear-head; and the reſt of our men coming from the veſſel, aſked me, 'What they ſhould do? 'whether they ſhould get their guns to kill 'theſe two?' But I perſuaded them otherwiſe, and deſired them to be quiet, ſhewing their inability to defend us from what would follow, but to put our truſt in the Lord, who was able to defend to the uttermoſt.

I then walked towards the place where our ſick and lame were, (the two Indian men following me) and I told them the Indians were come, and coming upon us; and whilſt the two Indians ſtood with a wild, furious countenance, looking upon us, I thought within myſelf to give them ſome tobacco and pipes, which they greedily ſnatched from me, and making a ſnuffing noiſe, like a wild beaſt, turned their backs on us, and ran away.

We communed together, and conſidered our condition, being among a barbarous people, ſuch as were generally accounted men-eaters, and believed theſe two were gone to alarm their people. We ſat ourſelves down, expecting cruelty and hard death, except it ſhould pleaſe the Almighty God to work wonderfully for our deliverance.

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and they looked like another people. They then quitted their places they had taken behind us, and came in amongſt us, requiring to have all our cheſts, trunks, and boxes unlocked, which being done, they divided all that was in them. Our money the Caſſekey took to himſelf, privately hiding it in the buſhes; then they went to pulling off our clothes, leaving each of us only a pair of breeches, or an old coat, except my wife, and child, Robert Barrow, and our maſter, from whom they took but little that day: having thus done, they aſked us again, Nickaleer, Nickaleer? But we anſwered, by ſaying, Pennſylvania.

We then began to enquire after St. Auguſtine, alſo we would talk of St. Lucia, which was a town that lay about a degree to the northward; but they cunningly would ſeem to perſuade us, that they both lay to the ſouthward: we ſignified to them, that they lay to the northward; and we talked of the Havanna, that lay to the ſouthward. Theſe places they had heard of, and knew which way they lay.

At length the Caſſekey told us, how long it was to St. Lucia by days travel, but cared not to hear us mention St. Auguſtine. They would ſignify by ſigns, we ſhould go to the ſouthward. We anſwered, that we muſt go to the northward for Auguſtine. When they found they could not otherwiſe perſuade us, they

they ſignified, that we ſhould go to the ſouthward for the Havanna, and that it was but a little way.

We gave them to underſtand, that we came that way, and were for the northward; all which took place with them. We perceived that the Caſſekey's heart was tendered towards us, for he kept moſtly with us, and did the remaining part of that day keep off the petty robbers, who would have had our few rags from us. Some time before night we had a ſhower of rain, on which the Caſſekey made ſigns for us to build ſome ſhelter; whereupon we got our tent up, and ſome leaves to lie upon.

About this time our veſſel lay dry on ſhore, and the Indians gathered themſelves together, men and women, ſome hundreds in number, and having got all the goods out of her, and covered the bay for a large diſtance, they opened the ſtuffs and linen, and ſpread them to dry. They would touch no ſort of ſtrong drink, ſugar, nor molaſſes, but left it in the veſſel. They ſhouted and made great noiſes in the time of plunder; but night coming on, the Caſſekey put thoſe cheſts and trunks, which he had reſerved for himſelf, into our tent; which pleaſed us, and gave us an expectation of his company, for he was now become a defender of us from the rage of others. The Caſſekey went down to the water-ſide amongſt his people,

and returned with three old coats that were wet and torn, which he gave us; one whereof I had. We made a fire at each end of our tent, and laid ourſelves down, it being dark, but hearing hideous noiſes, and fearing that they were not ſatisfied, we expected them upon us. The chief Indian (or Caſſekey) lay in our tent upon his cheſts; and about midnight we heard a company of Indians coming from the veſſel towards us, making terrible ſhouts, and coming fiercely up to the tent; but the Caſſekey called to them, which cauſed them to ſtand. It ſeemed they had killed a hog, and brought him; ſo the Caſſekey aſked us, 'If we would eat the hog?' Solomon Creſſon, by our deſire, anſwered him, 'That we uſed not to eat at that time 'of the night;' whereupon they threw the hog down before the tent, and the Caſſekey ſent them away. They went ſhouting to the ſea-ſhore, where there were ſome hundreds of them revelling about our wreck.

The 25th of the Seventh Month, being the Sixth Day of the Week.

This morning, having purpoſed to endeavour for liberty to paſs to the northward, Solomon opened the matter to the Caſſekey, who anſwered, 'We muſt go to his town to 'the ſouthward.' This occaſioned us to preſs him more urgently, to let us go for Sta. Lucea, (this place having a Spaniſh name, we

we ſuppoſed to have found it under the government of that nation, from whence we might expect relief). But the Caſſekey told us, 'That it was about two or three days 'journey thither; and that when we came 'there, we ſhould have our throats and 'ſcalps cut, and be ſhot, burnt, and eaten.' We thought that information was but to divert us, ſo that we were more earneſt to go; but he ſternly denied us, ſaying, 'We 'muſt go to his town.'

About eight o'clock this morning the Caſſekey came into our tent, and ſet himſelf amongſt us, aſking the old queſtion, 'Nicka-'leer, Nickaleer?' and directing his ſpeech to one in particular of us, he in ſimplicity anſwered, Yes; which cauſed the Caſſekey to aſk the ſaid perſon, if another, which he pointed to, was Nickaleer? He anſwered, Yes: then he ſaid, Totus (or all) Nickaleer, and went from amongſt us; but he returned in a ſhort time, with ſome of his men with him, and afreſh they went greedily to ſtrip my wife and child, Robert Barrow, and our maſter, who had eſcaped till now.

Thus were we left almoſt naked, till the feud was ſomewhat abated, and then we got ſome things from them, which diſpleaſed ſome of them; and we then cut our tent in pieces, and got the moſt of our clothing out of it, which the Indians perceiving, took the remains from us: we men had moſt of us

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breeches, and pieces of canvaſs; and the whole company interceded for my wife, that all might not be taken from her. About noon, the Indians having removed the plunder off the bay, and many of them gone, a guard was provided, armed with bows and arrows, with whom we were ſummoned to march, and a burden provided for every one to carry, that was any ways able. Our maſter, with his broken leg, was helped along by his negro Ben, and my wife was forced to carry her child, they not ſuffering any of us to relieve her; for if any of us offered to lay down our burden, we were threatened to be ſhot. Thus were we forced along the beach barefooted.

We having ſaved one of the maſter's quadrants, and ſeaman's calendar, with two other books, as we walked along the bay, (the time ſuiting) our mate, Richard Limpeny, took an obſervation, and we found ourſelves to be in the latitude of twenty-ſeven degrees and eight minutes; ſome of the Indians were offended at it, and when he held up his quadrant to obſerve, one of them drew an arrow to ſhoot him; but it pleaſed God hitherto to prevent them from ſhedding any of our blood.

One paſſage I have omitted, viz. Two of our mariners, named Thomas Fownes and Richard Limpeny, went forth this morning from our tent, down to the Bay where the Indians

Indians were, and viewing of them at ſome diſtance, an Indian came running upon them, with his knife in his hand, and took hold of Thomas Fownes to ſtab him; but Thomas fell on his knees, uſing a Spaniſh ceremony, and begged him not to kill him; whereupon the Indian deſiſted, and bid him be gone to the place from whence he came; and the ſaid Thomas, at his return, acquainted us how narrowly he had eſcaped.

After we had travelled about five miles along the deep ſand, the ſun being extreme hot, we came to an inlet, on the other ſide whereof was the Indian town, being little wigwams, made of ſmall poles ſtuck in the ground, which they bend one to another, making an arch, and covering them with thatch of ſmall palmetto leaves; here we were commanded to ſit down, and the Caſſekey came to us, and with his hand ſcratched a hole in the ſand, about a foot deep, and then came to water, which he made ſigns for us to come and drink of, and we being extremely thirſty, did, but the water was almoſt ſalt.

Whilſt we ſat here we ſaw great fires making on the other ſide of the inlet, which ſome of us thought were preparing for us; but after an hour's time being ſpent here, at length came an Indian with a ſmall canoe from the other ſide, and I, with my wife and child, and Robert Barrow, were ordered

to go into it, (the canoe was but juſt wide enough for us to ſit down in) and over we were carried, and being landed, the man made ſigns for us to walk to the wigwams, which we did; but the young Indians ſeemed to be frightened, and fly from us. We were directed to a wigwam, which afterwards we underſtood to be the Caſſekey's; it was about a man's height to the top, and herein was the Caſſekey's wife, and ſome old women ſitting on a cabin made of ſticks, about a foot high, covered with a mat; and they made ſigns for us to ſit down on the ground, which we did. The Caſſekey's wife having a young child ſucking at her breaſt, gave it to another woman, and would have my child, which my wife was very loth to ſuffer, yet ſhe would not be denied, but took our child and ſuckled it at her breaſt, viewing and feeling it from top to toe, and at length returned it to my wife.

By this time another parcel of our people were come over, and we ſitting down by the wigwam ſide, an Indian brought a fiſh boiled on a palmetto leaf, and ſet it down amongſt us, making ſigns for us to eat; but our exerciſe was too great for us to have any inclination to receive food: at length all our people were brought over, and afterwards came the Caſſekey, who, as ſoon as he came to his wigwam, ſet himſelf to work, got ſome ſtakes, and ſtuck them in a row joining to his

his wigwam, and tied ſome ſticks, whereon were ſmall palmettoes tied, and faſtened them to the ſtakes, about three feet high, and laid two or three mats, made of reeds, down for ſhelter; which it ſeems he made for us, to break the wind off, and ordered us to lie down there; which we did, as many as the mats would hold, and the reſt lay on the ground by us. The Caſſekey then went into his wigwam, and ſeated himſelf on his cabin croſs-legged, having a baſket of palmetto berries brought him, which he eat very greedily; after which came ſome Indians in to him, and talked much.

Night being come, and the moon being up, an Indian, who performed their ceremonies, ſtood out, looking full at the moon, making a hideous noiſe, and crying out, acting like a mad-man for the ſpace of half an hour, all the Indians being ſilent till he had done; after which they made a fearful noiſe, ſome like the barking of a dog, wolf, and other ſtrange ſounds; after this, one got a log, and ſet himſelf down, holding the ſtick or log upright on the ground, and ſeveral others got about him, making a hideous noiſe, ſinging to our amazement; at length their women joined the conſort, and made the noiſe more terrible, which they continued till midnight. Towards morning there were great dews, and our fire being expended, we were extreme cold.

The 26th of the Seventh Month, being the Seventh Day of the Week.

This morning the Caſſekey looked on us with a mild aſpect, ſent his ſon with his ſtriking ſtaff to the inlet, to ſtrike fiſh for us, which was performed with great dexterity; for ſome of us walked down with him, and though we looked very earneſtly when he threw his ſtaff from him, we could not ſee a fiſh at the time he ſaw it, and brought it to ſhore on the end of his ſtaff. Sometimes he would run ſwiftly purſuing a fiſh, and ſeldom miſſed when he darted at him: in two hours time he got as many fiſh as would ſerve twenty men. There were others alſo fiſhing at the ſame time, ſo that fiſh was plenty; but the ſenſe of our condition ſtayed our hungry ſtomachs; for ſome amongſt us thought, they would feed us to feed themſelves.

The Caſſekey went this morning towards our veſſel, but in his abſence the other Indians looked very untowardly upon us, which created a jealouſy of their cruelty yet to come.

In the afternoon we ſaw a great fire nigh the place of our veſſel, and we concluded that our veſſel and our boat were burnt, whereupon we were almoſt confirmed, that they deſigned to deſtroy us; but about ſunſetting the Caſſekey came home, and we

ſpeaking

ſpeaking to him, he anſwered us, and ſeemed very affable, which we liked well. Night drawing on, and the wind ſhifting northward, we removed our ſhelter, and added the mats to it to break the wind off, which blowed cold, and laid ourſelves on the ſand. About an hour within night came a parcel of Indians from the ſouthward, being armed with bows and arrows, and coming near our tent, ſome of us eſpied them, whereupon they ſquatted down; this ſeemed a freſh motive of danger, and we awakened thoſe of us who were fallen aſleep, and bid them prepare, for things ſeemed dangerous, we ſuppoſing they were come to forward our deſtruction, or to carry us to the ſouthward. They ſat thus a conſiderable time, but at length they diſtributed themſelves to the wigwams. Thus would danger often appear to us, and almoſt ſwallow us up; but at times we were ſet over it, having a ſecret hope that God would work our deliverance, having preſerved us from ſo many perils.

Some time before night, Robert Barrow was exhorting us to be patient, and in a godly manner he expounded that text of ſcripture, "Becauſe thou haſt kept the word of my "patience," &c. Rev. iii. 10. After which, he ended with a moſt fervent prayer, deſiring of the Lord, 'That whereas he had ſuffered 'us to be caſt amongſt a barbarous and hea-'theniſh people, if that it was his bleſſed will,

'he would preſerve and deliver us from 'amongſt them, that our names might not 'be buried in oblivion, and that he might 'lay his body amongſt faithful friends:' And at the cloſe of his prayer, he ſeemed to have an aſſurance, that his petition would be granted. In all which, ſome of us were livingly refreſhed and ſtrengthened.

The 27th of the Seventh Month, being the Firſt Day of the Week.

This morning we again uſed our endeavours with the Caſſekey, that we might go to the northward for Auguſtine; but his anſwer was, 'We ſhould be all killed:' at length we prevailed, and he ſaid, 'On the morrow 'we ſhould go.' Hereupon he took three negro men (one of Joſeph Kirle's, and two of mine) and with a canoe went up the Sound.

This day the Indians were buſy with what they had taken out of our veſſel, and would have employed all of us to do, ſome one thing, ſome another for them; but we not knowing the conſequence, endeavoured to ſhun it, and would deny their demands: but ſome of our men anſwered their deſires in making and ſewing ſome cloth together, ſtringing our beds, mending the locks of the cheſts, &c. Whatever they thought was amiſs they would be putting upon us to mend, till we wholly refuſed; at which time I heard

I heard a ſaying, that came from one of the chief Indians, thus, [Engliſh ſon of a bitch] which words ſtartled me; for I did believe they had ſome of our nation in their poſſeſſion, of whom they had heard ſuch an expreſſion: I paſſed away from the wigwam with much trouble.

This day, being the firſt of the week, and we having a large Bible, and a book of Robert Barclay's, ſome one or other was often reading in them; but being moſt of us ſat together, Robert Barrow deſired our people to wait upon the Lord; in which time Robert had a word in ſeaſon to us, and afterwards went to prayer, the Indians ſtanding about us, when ſome of the younger ſorrt would be mocking, but not to our diſturbance; the elder ſort ſtood very modeſtly the whole time: after prayer was ended, they all withdrew quietly; but ſome of them, (eſpecially the Caſſekey's eldeſt ſon) would take great delight in our reading, and would take the Bible, or the other book, and give it to one or other of us to read; the ſound of which pleaſed them, for they would ſit quietly, and very attentively to hear us.

The Caſſekey having been gone the moſt part of the day, with three negroes in our boat, he at laſt came over the bar into the inlet, and we rejoiced to ſee our boat again, for we thought ſhe had been burnt. Our

negroes told us, 'They went up the Sound 'with the Caſſekey, and landed near the 'place where our tent had been.' His chief buſineſs was to remove the money from one place to another, and bury it. This old man would truſt our people, but not his own. After that was done, they went to the place where our veſſel was burnt; they launched our boat, in which the old Caſſekey put his cheſts, wherein was our linen, and other of our trade. Alſo they got a ſmall rundlet, which they filled with wine out of a quarter-caſk that was left, and brought ſugar out of the wreck, which was not conſumed by the fire. By this time came up the Caſſekey, and he told us, 'On the morrow we 'ſhould go with our boat;' which was cheerful news to us: and ſome Indians having been out, and brought home ſome oyſters, the Caſſekey gave us ſome, bidding us take what we had a mind to. A little before night the Caſſekey opened his cheſt and boxes, and his wife came and took what was in them from him; but he ſeemed very generous to my wife and child, and gave her ſeveral things which were uſeful to her and the child.

Our boat being very leaky, we got her into a creek to ſink her, that the water might ſwell her.

The

The 28th of the Seventh Month, being the Second Day of the Week.

This morning we waited an opportunity to get leave to depart, which was granted us: whereupon we aſked for ſuch things as they did not make uſe of, viz. a great glaſs, wherein was five or ſix pounds of butter, ſome ſugar, the rundlet of wine, and ſome balls of chocolate; all which was granted us, alſo a bowl to heave water out of the boat; but the Caſſekey would have a negro boy of mine, named Cæſar, to which I could not tell what to ſay, but he was reſolved on it. We got down to the water-ſide, and ſet all our people over that were to travel; and Joſeph Kirle, Robert Barrow, I, my wife and child, with two of our mariners, went in the boat, and rowed along ſhore northwards, but the Caſſekey would have had us to have gone with our boat up the Sound; we ſuppoſed the Sound was a great river, and therefore were not willing to take his advice, having no knowledge; but his counſel was good, as we found afterwards, for the conveniency of paſſage.

The Caſſekey and ſome other Indians went with our people towards our wreck, we rowing along ſhore, and our boat very leaky, ſo that one perſon had employ enough to heave out the water.

Juſt

Juſt before we left the Indian town, ſeveral Indians were for taking the little clothes and rags we had got; but we calling out to the Caſſekey, he would cauſe them to let us alone.

Solomon Creſſon was mightily in one Indian's favour, who would hardly ſtir from his wigwam, but Solomon muſt be with him, and go arm in arm; which Indian, amongſt his plunder, had a morning gown, which he put on Solomon, and Solomon had worn it moſt of the time we were there; but when the time of our departure came, another Indian unrobed him, and left him only a pair of breeches, and ſeemed very angry.

It was high noon when we left our wreck (ſhe being burned down to her floor-timbers which lay in the ſand) and ſet forward, ſome in the boat, the reſt travelling on ſhore; and a little before ſun-ſet our people came up with abundance of ſmall fiſh that had been forced on ſhore, as we may ſuppoſe, by the ſtorm that we had met with, (they lying far from the water, being much tainted) covering the ſhore for nigh a mile in length, of which our people gathered as many as they could carry: about ſun-ſet we put on ſhore to refreſh ourſelves, and take a ſmall reſpite; alſo to take my kinſman Benjamin Allen into our boat, for this afternoon, in his travel, he was taken with a fever and ague, and we had much trouble to get him along, he having been ſick nigh unto death (being firſt taken the

the day before we left Blewfields road) till about a week before we were caſt away.

One of my negroes had ſaved a tinder-box and flint, and we had reſerved two knives, by which means we got a fire, though with much difficulty, for our tinder was bad, and all the wood ſalt-water ſoaken; which being accompliſhed, we broiled our fiſh, feeding heartily on ſome of them, and the reſt we kept, not knowing when we ſhould be thus furniſhed again; for which ſome of us were truly thankful to the God of our mercies.

Having a large fire, many of us got under the lee of it, and others buried themſelves in the ſand, in hopes to get a little ſleep, that we might be ſomewhat refreſhed, and thereby be the better enabled, ſome to travel, and ſome to row, the remaining part of the night; but the ſand-flies and muſkettoes were ſo extreme thick, it was impoſſible; the moon ſhining, we launched our boat, and I, my wife and child, the maſter, Robert Barrow, my kinſman Allen, Solomon Creſſon, Joſeph Buckley and the maſter's negro, went in her, the reſt travelling along ſhore: about midnight, or a little after, our people came by an Indian town, and the Indians came out in a great number, but offered no violence, more than endeavouring to take from them what little they had; but they making ſome ſmall reſiſtance, the Indians were put by their purpoſe: they were very deſirous to have us come

on

on ſhore, and would hale us, but our people would have us keep off: we were got among a parcel of breakers, and ſo had much-ado to get out to ſea.

The 29th of the Seventh Month, being the Third Day of the Week.

This morning about ſun-riſing we ſtood in for the land, and looked out for our people, but could not ſee them, therefore we lay by for the ſpace of two hours, and at length we ſaw them coming along, with a great many Indians with them. When they came a-breaſt with us, the Indians wafted us on ſhore, but we refuſed, perceiving they were wickedly bent; they would be ever and anon ſnatching one thing or other, at which time our people would point to us in the boat; but perceiving they could not get us on ſhore, in ſome few hours they left them.

This day, about noon, Joſeph Kirle having his quadrant and calendar, took an obſervation, being in the latitude of 27 deg. 45 min. About one o'clock we ſaw two Indians with bows and arrows, running to meet our people, who, when they ſaw them, at firſt they made a halt, and afterwards retreated, at which the Indians let fly an arrow, which narrowly eſcaped one of them, whereupon they ſtopped; the Indians looked ſtrangely on them, but our people ſet forwards, and the Indians with them, till they came to the Indian

Indian town: we ſaw our people go into the wigwams, but they ſtaid a very ſhort time, for the Indians were for taking thoſe pieces of canvaſs from them which they had. They got ſome water, and ſet forward again, the two Indians ſtill following them. About this time we ſaw a ſail to the eaſtward, and ſuppoſing it at firſt to be a brigantine, agreed to follow her; but in a ſmall time we made it to be a canoe or boat with two maſts and ſails; ſhe ſtood in for the ſhore, but as ſoon as they eſpied us, ſhe bore away; and when ſhe ſaw we made not after her, ſhe ſtood aſhore again for the Indian town. Hereupon a jealouſy got amongſt us, that ſhe might go on ſhore and get ſtrong with men, and then come after us; whereupon we rowed very hard, and kept an offing for ſome hours; but finding they came not out, we ſtood towards the ſhore again.

This day was extreme hot, and we had no water ſince we left the Indian town to the ſouthward of our wreck, called by the name of Hoe-Bay, therefore we were deſirous to get on ſhore; but when we endeavoured it we could not, for the ſea ſwelled very much, and came rolling from the eaſtward, ſo that it run very hollow, and broke almoſt a mile from the ſhore; our maſter ſaid, 'It was 'impoſſible to get on ſhore alive;' but I being under ſome exerciſe, was deſirous to be on ſhore, and thereupon did expreſs myſelf

to

to the reſt of our people, but they ſtarted the danger: all which I was as ſenſible of as they; yet I could not reſt, but inſiſted upon going aſhore; the maſter and men ſaid, 'We 'ſhould not ſave our lives:' but I gained ſo that they attempted, and were got within half a mile of the ſhore, when the ſeas came on us ſo large and hollow, that one ſea had like to have overwhelmed us, but we juſt got a top of it before it broke: there was then no perſuading them to go further, therefore we ſtood off, and deſigned to keep off all night; and our people being very weary, and the ſun ſetting, we divided, one half to get ſome ſleep, the other to watch, and keep the boat's head to the ſea. The weather looked as though it would be bad, and the ſea increaſed, whereupon I began afreſh to perſuade them to go on ſhore; all were very deſirous, but thought it impoſſible: at length we reſolved to venture, and ſo committing ourſelves to the protection of the Almighty God, we ſtood in for the ſhore, and made ſigns to our people, that we deſigned it. And it pleaſed God to order it ſo, that we went on ſhore, as though there had been a lane made through the breakers, and were carried to the top of the bank, where we got aged Robert Barrow, my wife, and child, out of the boat, before ever a ſea came to fill us, which did as ſoon as they were got out: but we got our boat up from the waſh of the ſea.

The

The two Indians who followed us, were for taking off our clothes, which would not cover our bodies) but we not being willing to yield, they would ſnatch a piece from one, and a bit from another, and run away with that, and then come again and do the like. Theſe two Indians took away what was given to my wife and child, which we knew not how to help; but we exerciſed patience.

We inquired how far it was to Sta. Lucea, (one of them ſpeaking a little Spaniſh) and by ſigns we underſtood it was not far. They then made ſigns, that when we came there, we ſhould be put to moſt cruel death, but we hoped otherwiſe.

At this place, within the land, and over the Sound, our people ſaid, before it was dark, they ſaw two or three houſes which looked white, as though they were plaiſtered with lime, which put us in hopes that there were Spaniards there; ſo we ſet forwards, as the Indians directed, for Sta. Lucea, and they made ſigns that we ſhould come to an inlet of the ſea, and on the other ſide was Sta. Lucea. We travelled about four miles, and came to the inlet, but ſaw no ſettlement on the other ſide, ſo we concluded to lie there all night. We ſaw the tract of a large bear, and other wild beaſts, whereupon we ſet to work to get wood, and then a fire. Abundance of muſkettoes and ſand-flies hindered our reſt; to remedy which, we digged holes

holes in the ſand, got ſome graſs, and laid it therein to lie upon, in order to cover ourſelves from the flies, which moſt of us did; but it being extreme cold, and firing ſcarce, we had little comfort.

About midnight we ſent our people to ſee if they could get off our boat, and bring it into the inlet, that we might get over to the other ſide: they went and launched her, but the ſea was ſo rough, that there was no poſſibility of getting her off, for ſhe was ſoon filled and put to ſwim, and they, boat and all, were driven on ſhore again.

Whilſt our people were gone for our boat, we eſpied ſome Indians in a canoe, with their torch, a fiſhing; we ſent for Solomon, (who was gone to launch the boat) expecting they would come, ſeeing fires, and we ſhould not tell what to ſay to them, but they did not. Here we lay watching, for no reſt could be taken.

The 30th of the Seventh Month, being the Fourth Day of the Week.

This morning, by break of day, we ſaw a ſmall canoe from the other ſide put off ſhore, with two Indians in her, going up the river (or Sound) a fiſhing: we haled them in Spaniſh, and as ſoon as they heard and ſaw us, they made to the ſhore with all ſpeed, and away to their town they run. We perceiving they were ſhy of us, began to doubt of

of their amity, which we had ſo much depended on, whereupon we counſelled our people how to deport themſelves, eſpecially our negroes. About ſun-riſing we ſaw the Indians coming, running in a very great number, with their bows and arrows, to the inlet, where, having five or ſix canoes, they got into them, as many as thoſe canoes could hold, and others took the water, and ſwam over to us, where they came in the greateſt rage that poſſible a barbarous people could. Solomon began to ſpeak Spaniſh to them, but they anſwered not till they came on ſhore, ſome diſtance from us, and then coming running upon us, they cried out, 'Nickaleer, 'Nickaleer?' We all ſat ſtill, expecting death, and that in a moſt barbarous manner, for they that did ſpeak unto them could not be heard; but they ruſhed violently on us, rending and tearing thoſe few clothes we had; they that had breeches, had ſo many about them, that they hardly touched the ground till they were ſhaken out of them; they tore all from my wife, and eſpying her hair-lace, ſome were going to cut the hair away to get it; but like greedy dogs, another ſnatched and tore it off. As for our poor young child, they ſnatched from it what little it had, as though they would have ſhaken and torn it limb from limb.

After they had taken all from us but our lives, they began to talk one to another, vehemently

hemently foaming at the mouth, like wild boars, and taking their bows and arrows, with other weapons, cried out, 'Nickaleer, 'Nickaleer?' Solomon ſpoke in Spaniſh to them, and ſaid, 'We are Spaniards;' but they would not hear him, and continued crying out, 'Nickaleer, Nickaleer?' withal drawing their arrows to the head; but ſuddenly we perceived them to look about and liſten, and then they deſiſted from proſecuting their bloody deſign, and one of them took a pair of breeches, and gave them to my wife. We brought our great Bible, and a large book of Robert Barclay's, to this place; and being all ſtript as naked as we were born, and endeavouring to hide our nakedneſs, theſe Cannibals took the books, and tearing out the leaves, would give each of us a leaf to cover us, which we took from them; at which time they would deride and ſmite us, and inſtantly another of them would ſnatch away what the other gave us, ſmiting and deriding us withal.

Robert Barrow, with myſelf, wife and child, were ordered to go into a canoe, to be carried to the other ſide of the inlet, being a furlong over, four Indians being in the canoe to paddle: when we came to the other ſide, within a canoe's length or two of the ſhore, a number of Indians, with their bows and arrows, came running into the water, ſome to their knees, ſome deeper, having their bows and arrows drawn up, crying

crying out, 'Nickaleer, Nickaleer?' which they continued without ceaſing. The Indians that brought us over, leaped out of the canoe, and ſwam aſhore, fearing they ſhould be ſhot; but in this juncture, it pleaſed God to tender the hearts of ſome of them towards us, eſpecially the Caſſekey's wife, and ſome of the chiefeſt amongſt them, who were made inſtruments to intercede for us, and ſtop the rage of the multitude, who ſeemed not to be ſatisfied without our blood. The Caſſekey then ordered ſome to ſwim and fetch the canoe aſhore; which being done, his wife came in a compaſſionate manner and took my wife out of the canoe, ordering her to follow her, which ſhe did ſome diſtance from the inlet ſide, and ſtood till all our people were brought over, which in a little time was done: but the rage of ſome was ſtill great, thirſting to ſhed our blood, and a mighty ſtrife there was amongſt them; ſome would kill us; others would prevent it; and thus one Indian was ſtriving with another.

All being got over, we were to walk along the ſea-ſhore to their town, and in this paſſage we moſt of us felt the rage of ſome of them, either by ſtriking or ſtoning, and divers arrows were ſhot; but thoſe that were for preſerving us, would watch thoſe that were for deſtroying, and when ſome of them would go to ſhoot, others of them would catch hold of their bows or arm. It was ſo ordered,

ordered, that none of us was touched with their arrows, but ſeveral of us were knocked down, and ſome tumbled into the ſea; we dared not help one another, but help we had by ſome of them, being made inſtrumental to ſuccour us. My wife received ſeveral blows, and an Indian came and took hold of her hair, and was going either to cut her throat, or ſomething like it, having his knife nigh her throat; but I looked at him, making a ſign that he ſhould not, ſo he deſiſted; at which time another Indian came, with a handful of ſea-ſand, and filled our poor child's mouth.

By this time the Caſſekey's wife came to my wife, ſeeing her oppreſſed, and pulled the ſand out of our child's mouth, and kept by my wife till we got to the Caſſekey's houſe, which was about forty feet long, and twenty-five feet wide, covered with palmetto leaves, both top and ſides. There was a range of cabins, or a barbecue, on one ſide and two ends; at the entering on one ſide of the houſe, a paſſage was made of benches on each ſide, leading to the cabins; on theſe benches ſat the chief Indians, and at the upper end of the cabin was the Caſſekey ſeated. A kind of debate was held amongſt them for an hour's time; after which, Solomon and ſome others were called to the Caſſekey, and were ſeated on the cabin, where the Caſſekey talked to Solomon in the Spaniſh

Spaniſh language, but could not hold a diſcourſe. In a little time ſome raw deer-ſkins were brought in, and given to my wife and negro woman; and to us men, ſuch as the Indians wear, being a piece of plait-work of ſtraws, wrought of divers colours, and of a triangular figure, with a belt of four fingers broad of the ſame, wrought together, which goeth about the waiſt; and the angle of the other having a thing to it, coming between the legs, and ſtrings to the end of the belt, all three meeting together, are faſtened behind with a horſe-tail, or a bunch of ſilk-graſs, exactly reſembling it, of a flaxen colour; this being all the apparel or coveringt hat the men wear; and thus they clothed us.

A place was appointed for us on the floor of the houſe, where we were ordered to lie down, but the place was extremely naſty; for all the ſtones of the berries which they eat, and all the naſtineſs that was made amongſt them, lay on their floor, ſo that the place ſwarmed with abundance of many ſorts of creeping things, as a large black hairy ſpider, which hath two claws like a crab, ſcorpions, and a numberleſs quantity of ſmall bugs. On theſe mats we lay, with theſe vermin crawling over our naked bodies; to bruſh them off, was like driving off muſkettoes from one, where they are extreme thick.

The Indians were ſeated as aforeſaid, the Caſſekey at the upper end of them, and the range of cabins was filled with men, women, and children, beholding us: at length we heard a woman or two cry, according to their manner, and that very ſorrowfully; one of which I took to be the Caſſekey's wife, which occaſioned ſome of us to think, that ſomething extraordinary was to be done to us; we alſo heard a ſtrange ſort of a noiſe, which was not like the noiſe made by a man, but we could not underſtand what, nor where it was, for ſometimes it ſounded to be in one part of the houſe, ſometimes in another, to which we had an ear: and indeed our ears and eyes could perceive or hear nothing but what was ſtrange and diſmal, and death ſeemed to ſurround us; but time diſcovered this noiſe to us: the occaſion of it was thus:

In one part of this houſe, where the fire was kept, was an Indian man, having a pot on the fire, wherein he was making a drink of the leaves of a ſhrub, (which we underſtood afterwards by the Spaniard, is called Caſſeena) boiling the ſaid leaves, after they had parched them in a pot; then with a gourd, having a long neck, and at the top of it a ſmall hole, which the top of one's finger could cover, and at the ſide of it a round hole of two inches diameter; they take the liquor out of the pot, and put it into a deep round bowl, which being almoſt filled,

filled, containeth nigh three gallons; with this gourd they brew the liquor, and make it froth very much; it looketh of a deep brown colour. In the brewing of this liquor was this noiſe made, which we thought ſtrange; for the preſſing of the gourd gently down into the liquor, and the air which it contained, being forced out of the little hole at the top, occaſioned a ſound, and according to the time, and motion given, would be various. This drink, when made, and cool to ſup, was in a ſhell firſt carried to the Caſſekey, who threw part of it on the ground, and the reſt he drank up, and then would make a loud hem; and afterwards the cup paſſed to the reſt of the Caſſekey's aſſociates, as aforeſaid; but no other man, woman, or child muſt touch or taſte of this ſort of drink; of which they ſat ſipping, chattering, and ſmoking tobacco, or ſome other herb inſtead thereof, for the moſt part of the day.

About noon ſome fiſh were brought to us on ſmall palmetto leaves, being boiled with ſcales, heads, and gills, and nothing taken from them but the guts; but our troubles and exerciſes were ſuch, that we cared not for food.

In the evening, we being laid on the place aforeſaid, the Indians made a drum of a ſkin, covering therewith the deep bowl in which they brewed their drink, beating thereon with

a ſtick, and having a couple of rattles made of a ſmall gourd, put on a ſtick with ſmall ſtones in it, ſhaking it, they began to ſet up a moſt hideous howling, very irkſome to us, and ſome time after came many of their young women, ſome ſinging, ſome dancing: this was continued till midnight, after which they went to ſleep.

The 1ſt of the Eighth Month, called October, being the Fifth Day of the Week.

This day the Caſſekey, looking on us pleaſantly, made preſents to ſome of us, eſpecially to my wife; he gave her a parcel of ſhell-fiſh, which are known by the name of clamms, one or two he roaſted, and gave her, ſhewing that ſhe muſt ſerve the reſt ſo, and eat them. The Indian women would take our child and ſuckle it, for its mother's milk was almoſt gone, that it could not get a meal: and our child, which had been at death's door, from the time of its birth, until we were caſt away, began now to be cheerful, and have an appetite to food; it had no covering but a ſmall piece of raw deer-ſkin, not a ſhred of linen or woollen to put on it.

About the tenth hour we obſerved the Indians to be on a ſudden motion, and moſt of the principal of them betook themſelves to their houſes; the Caſſekey went to dreſſing his head, and painting himſelf, and ſo did all the reſt: when they had done, they came into the

the Caſſekey's houſe, and ſeated themſelves in order. In a ſmall time after came an Indian with ſome ſmall attendance into the houſe, making a ceremonious motion, and ſeated himſelf by the Caſſekey, and the perſons that came with him ſeated themſelves amongſt the others; after ſome ſmall pauſe, the Caſſekey began a diſcourſe, which held him nigh an hour; after which, the ſtrange Indian and his companions went forth to the water-ſide to their canoe, lying in the Sound, and returned preſently with ſuch preſents as they had brought, delivering them to the Caſſekey, and thoſe ſitting by giving an applauſe. The preſents were ſome few bunches of the herb they made their drink of, and another herb which they uſe inſtead of tobacco, and ſome plaited balls ſtuffed with moſs, to lay their heads on inſtead of pillows: the ceremony being ended, they all ſeated themſelves again, and went to drinking Caſſeena, ſmoking and talking during the ſtrangers ſtay.

About noon ſome fiſh were brought to us, and our hunger was grown ſtronger upon us, but the quantity given us was not much more than each a mouthful, which we eat; the Caſſekey ordered the maſter Joſeph Kirle, Solomon Creſſon, and my wife and me, to ſit upon their cabin to eat our fiſh, and they gave us ſome of their berries to eat; we taſted them, but not one amongſt us could ſuffer them to ſtay in our mouths, for we could compare the

taſte of them to nothing elſe but rotten cheeſe ſteeped in tobaccco juice. Some time after we had eaten, the Indians aſked us, 'If 'we were Spaniards?' Solomon anſwered them, 'Yes.' Then ſome of them would point to thoſe whoſe hair was black, or of a deep brown, and ſay, ſuch a one was a Spaniard of the Havannah, and ſuch of Auguſtine; but thoſe whoſe hair was of a light colour, they were doubtful of; ſome would ſay they were no Spaniards.

About the third hour in the afternoon the ſtrangers went away, and ſome ſmall time after, they having ſatisfied themſelves that moſt of us were Spaniards, told us, 'That 'we ſhould be ſent for to the next town;' and alſo ſaid, 'that there was a Nickaleer off,' which we underſtood (Engliſhmen of Briſtol) 'to the number of ſix men and a woman, and 'that they were to be put to death before we 'ſhould get thither.' We were ſilent, although much concerned to hear that report; they alſo told us, 'that a meſſenger would come 'for us, to direct us to the next town, and 'from thence to Auguſtine.' Night coming on, they betook themſelves to their accuſtomed ſinging and dancing.

About the tenth or twelfth hour in the night, before the ſinging and dancing was ended, came in a ſtranger armed with bow and arrows; the Caſſekey and his companions entertained

tertained him with half an hour's diſcourſe, which being ended, we were on a ſudden ordered to get up, and hurried away with this ſtranger, they not giving us time to ſee if we were altogether; and a troop of young Indian men and boys followed us for about four miles; all which way they pelted us with ſtones: at length they all left us, except two, and our guide; but we miſſed Solomon Creſſon, and Joſeph Kirle's boy, and negro Ben, which was no ſmall trouble to us.

We had not travelled above five miles, before our guide cauſed us to ſtop, and at ſome ſmall diſtance there was an Indian town, which I ſuppoſed our guide belonged to, for Indians came from thence with fire and water for him, and with palmetto leaves they made a blaſt of fire; here we ſtaid nigh two hours: the flies were very thick, and the night very cold, ſo that our naked bodies were not able to endure it, but with grief. At length we left this place, but the whole night following we were troubled with two young Indians, who at times would be abuſing one or other of us, ſingling them out, and aſking if they were not Nickaleer, or Engliſh? If they ſaid, Nay, then they would hit them a blow or more with a truncheon which they had, and ſaid, they were. We travelled all night without ſtopping, from the aforeſaid place.

The 2d of the Eighth Month, being the Sixth Day of the Week.

After ſun-riſing we came up with the wreck of the veſſel that we heard was caſt away, and ſhe was ſtaved all to pieces, for her keelſon was driven on ſhore. We ſaw ſugar-hogſheads, ginger, and logwood, which gave us to ſuppoſe that it was one of our fleet, and we thought it to be either Burrough's or Smith's, belonging to Briſtol. A mile or more from hence we came to an inlet, and our guide told us we muſt ſwim over, except my wife and Robert Barrow; but we ſignified that we could not; he then carried Robert Barrow, Joſeph Kirle, me, my wife and child over firſt, and at length the whole company, for it was a great way over. By that time we were all got over, the day was hot, and my wife quite tired and faint, as alſo Robert Barrow and Joſeph Kirle, whoſe leg was grown ſo painful that it overcame him. We got under a grape buſh for ſhelter from the ſun, and I ſent one of my negroes to ſeek for water for them, but there was none to be had; he got ſome ſea-ſide grapes, which, with reſting, refreſhed the weak and lame.

Our guide was for forcing us forward, ſo we travelled about four or five miles further, and met with the Caſſekey of the town, who was commander of the northern part of this coaſt; he was an ancient man, his beard and hair grey,

grey, and he enquired for the captain; ſo our people pointed to Joſeph Kirle, whom he went to, and embraced him; then he aſked for our mate or pilot. This man could ſpeak Spaniſh better than any we had met with yet, but not ſo well as to diſcourſe, only to aſk ſome queſtions, and we had three or four amongſt us could make a ſhift to anſwer him, for Solomon was kept behind. This old Caſſekey ſeemed to have compaſſion on us, and ſaid, 'That thoſe people who had 'ſerved us thus, in ſtripping of us, were 'rogues; but we were his camerades or 'friends.' Withal he ſaid, 'In a few days 'he would carry us to Auguſtine;' and thereupon he told us of ſix Engliſhmen and one woman being at his town. We enquired, if he intended them for Auguſtine? He ſhook his head, and pointed to the ſouthward, ſaying, Nickaleer no camerade, (Engliſhmen were not his friends) which words were unpleaſant to us.

Theſe people kept us company till we came within a mile or two of their town, and then they left us, and going faſter got in before us. Their town ſtood about half a mile from the ſea-ſhore, within the land on the Sound, being ſurrounded with a ſwamp, in which grew white mangrove trees, which hid the town from the ſea. We were directed to the Caſſekey's houſe, which was large, and filled with Indians, and then ordered to ſit down. The old Caſſekey fetched ſome water, and waſhed

Robert Barrow's feet and my wife's; after which he got ſome canvaſs and crocus ginger-bags, which they had got out of the veſſel that was caſt on ſhore, which were diſtributed amongſt us; Joſeph Kirle had a coat given him, which they had taken from the people of the other veſſel, but it was rent down the back; my wife had two pieces of ſail canvaſs given her, and I, with others, had a crocus ginger-bag; they alſo gave a piece of an old linen ſhirt, in bigneſs of a ſmall handkerchief, to cover our child; and theſe were all our cloth-ing. Robert Barrow and my wife were quite ſpent with travelling bare-foot on the hot ſand, having bruiſed their feet againſt ſtumps, ſtones, and prickles, eſpecially Robert Barrow, whoſe feet had holes in them, that one might have put the top of one's thumb in; but we were directed to lie down on a cabin.

The other veſſel's company that was caſt away, were John Smith, maſter of the Nant-wich, a barque belonging to Briſtol, which came out of Jamaica with us, with five men and one woman, viz. Andrew Murray, mer-chant, Andrew Barnes, mate, Hugh Allen, John Oſler, John Shears, and Cornelius Toker, two boys, with a woman paſſenger, named Penelope. We took an opportunity to diſ-courſe with them, and they told us, they were caſt away the ſame night we were, and their veſſel being forced by the ſtorm (they not be-ing able for two days before to carry any ſail) on

on ſhore, they got into their boat, and ſo on ſhore, and in a ſmall time was a great part of their wreck driven on ſhore, amongſt which was a barrel or more of water, ſome barrels of beef or pork, with their cheſts, and many other things which they got.

On the morrow following, they deſigned to have travelled to the northward; and Andrew Barnes, their mate, having been a long time afflicted with a flux, which had waſted his body to ſkin and bone, ſo that he was not able to help himſelf, they left behind, and travelled a mile or more, when they came to an inlet which they could not paſs; whereupon they returned back again to take their boat, but at their return, before they could get away with their boat, they eſpied the Indians coming on them, who ſoon got to them, and aſked in Spaniſh, 'What nation they were? if Spaniards, Engliſh, or French?' And the Indians made ſigns to give them their cloathing, which they readily did. But ſtill they enquired of what nation? At firſt they anſwered Spaniards; but the natives looked ſo furiouſly, that they ſoon anſwered them Engliſhmen; thereupon every one had it, 'Nickaleer, Nickaleer:' and then they very eagerly ſtripped them of all they had on them; after which, they drove down away to the northward to their own town; but Andrew Barnes, not being able to ſtand or go, was left behind, after they had ſtripped him on the land naked, when they were driven away.

Before they got to the town, the Indian Caſſekey gave them ſome clothing, and no violence was offered to their perſons, and they had plenty of fiſh and berries to the time of our coming: John Smith and Andrew Murray had their lodging in the Caſſekey's houſe, and the woman named Penelope; the reſt of Smith's people lodged in other Indian houſes: on our coming, the old Caſſekey told them, 'They muſt turn out, and make room 'for the Spaniards;' but Smith and Murray would not go, and the Indians did not force them.

In ſome time after we had been in the houſe, came in Indian women, loaded with baſkets of berries, moſtly of the palm, ſome ſea-ſide cocoa plumbs, and ſea-ſide grapes: of the two latter we could eat, but of the palm berries we could not bear the taſte in our mouths: we then laid ourſelves on the cabin, on that part which was appointed us, and on the other part the young Caſſekey lay, being parted by a cheſt that ſtood thereon. Before night there was a parcel of large fiſh, called drumms, brought in, and the old Caſſekey told Joſeph Kirle, 'That thoſe were for the Spaniards, 'and bid him let ſomebody dreſs them;' he alſo ordered us a pot. They were ſoon dreſſed, and we eat them; and night being come, the old Caſſekey enquired after our loſſes; which we, as well as we could, gave him to underſtand, 'That in our veſſel was a great deal of 'clothing and money, which the Indians at

'Hoe-

'Hoe-bay had taken from us.' He underſtood ſo much of the matter, that he grew covetous, and ſaid, 'He would go and get ſome of it 'from them.'

About midnight came Solomon Creſſon in a canoe with two Indians: the old Caſſekey began to examine him concerning our veſſel, goods and money, or plate; of which Solomon rendered a fuller account to him than we could; which cauſed him to reſolve on the morrow to provide men and boats, and to go down the Sound to Hoe-bay, to have part from them. He would have had Solomon to have gone with him, but Solomon refuſed.

We enquired of Solomon concerning his ſtay, and of the negro Ben, and Joſeph Kirle's boy: he ſaid, that he was ſtayed by force, but the negro and the boy were aſleep in another houſe, when we were driven away. They had a deſign in ſtaying of Solomon, which he could not rightly underſtand, but ſuppoſed, that they doubted that we were all Spaniards; for the Indians of Sta. Lucea would ſay to Solomon, that he was a Spaniard, and ſome others, but the moſt of us were not Spaniards, and that we had ſtolen Solomon; but Solomon denied it.

The 3d of the Eighth Month, being the Seventh Day of the Week.

This morning the old Caſſekey, with two canoes and ten Indians with him, went from hence for Hoe-bay, and he promiſed, that as ſoon

ſoon as he returned, he would carry us for Auguſtine, which he ſuppoſed would be in ſix days, if he had good weather. But this day the wind was got north-eaſt, and it looked as though the weather would be ſtormy; the wind increaſed, and towards evening the water in the Sound did riſe, ſo that it began to cover the land, and came into the houſes; but we had little or no rain till night, when the wind increaſed, and rain alſo.

The 4th of the Eighth Month, being the Firſt Day of the Week.

This morning the wind was violent with rain; the king's houſe was knee deep with water, and like to continue riſing; I removed with my wife, child, Robert Barrow, and Benjamin Allen, to an Indian houſe that ſtood on a hill of oyſter-ſhells, and in this houſe we remained the whole day. The wind continued at north-eaſt very violent, and by reaſon of much rain, the water aroſe every hour, and the Indians began to put their dry berries into their canoes, and to ſeek which way to ſecure them. Several Indians betook themſelves to their boats, and carried what they had to ſome high land a conſiderable diſtance, where a place was made for their Caſſekey, or king; but before day the houſe we were in was afloat, and the Indians were for turning us out, bidding us take an old canoe that had a hole in the ſide of her, almoſt at the bottom, big enough for a man to put his head through,

through, ſo that ſhe was full of water; in this canoe they would have had us ſhifted for ourſelves, but we were not willing to go; the Indians made ſigns for us to be gone divers times, and at length they grew angry, and took my kinſman Allen into the canoe, and carried him away; in a little time after they returned with the canoe, and bid me and Robert Barrow be gone. By this time day appeared, but the wind and rain continued ſtill violent. I then ſaw an houſe on another oyſter-hill, that the water was not got over yet, to which I went, and aſked, by ſigns, 'If I might be there?' The Indians ſeemed willing; ſo thither I got my wife, child, and Robert Barrow, and remained there.

All this day the wind was violent, raining much, and the flood continued; we imagined that the ſea was broke in upon the land, and that we ſhould be drowned. The houſes were almoſt blown to pieces, and the Indians were often a tying and mending them. The chief man of the houſe wherein I was, cauſed his wife to ſuckle our child, for it was almoſt famiſhed, its mother having no milk in her breaſts, for we had received no ſuſtenance ſince the ſtorm began; and freſh water was not to be had, the land being covered with the ſea. The Indians offered us ſome of their berries, which we endeavoured to eat, but could not, the taſte was ſo irkſome, and ready to take our breath from us when we tried

tried to eat them; but we expected, that if the flood continued longer, we ſhould not need for water; yet, nevertheleſs, we enjoying health and ſtrength, and hunger growing violent, we would be taſting the berries, though we could reap no ſatisfaction.

The 5th of the Eighth Month, being the Second Day of the Week.

This morning the flood began to come up into our houſe alſo, and the Indians ſeemed much concerned; the ſtorm of wind and rain held till about mid-day, at which time the wind ſhifted ſouthward with the rain; but in ſome few hours the flood began to abate.

The 7th of the Eighth Month, being the Fourth Day of the Week.

By this day noon the water fell many feet, and I went out to ſee our people whom I left in the king's houſe, and I found them where I left them. All the Indians had left the houſe, and our people remained on the cabin, which was about four feet from the floor. The flood had riſen within two or three inches of the top of the cabin, and they ſaid, 'They ex-'pected to die there.' We began to expreſs our hunger and thirſt to each other, but there was no help as yet for either; we went to the ſprings, but they were all ſalt as the ſea, and we would be ſtriving with the berries, but they were ſo offenſive to us that we could reap

reap no ſatisfaction from them. We went then a begging at times to the Indian women to ſuckle our child, which they would ſeldom deny.

The 8th of the Eighth Month, being the Fifth Day of the Week.

This day we got ſome water to drink, but it was very brackiſh, and at beſt not very good.

The 9th of the Eighth Month, being the Sixth Day of the Week.

This day the young Caſſekey returned to his houſe, with his cheſts and other things.

The 10th of the Eighth Month, being the Seventh Day of the Week.

This day we got a meal of fiſh, the greateſt plenty we had received ſince we were there; but we longed for the old Caſſekey's return, and feared that the bad weather would lengthen the time.

The 11th of the Eighth Month, being the Firſt Day of the Week.

This morning early came a meſſenger, giving an account, that the old Caſſekey was within ſome few leagues of the town, and that we might expect him this forenoon: within that time he came in ſight, and we all drew down to the water-ſide to receive him; we perceived he came in ſtate, having his two canoes

canoes laſhed together, with poles athwart from the one to the other, making a platform, which being covered with a mat, on it ſtood a cheſt, which was belonging to us, and my negro boy, Cæſar, (which the Caſſekey of Hoe-bay took from me) whom he had got from the Indians; upon this cheſt he ſat croſs legged, being newly painted red, and his men with poles, ſetting the canoes along to the ſhore: on ſeeing us, he cried [wough] and looked very ſternly at us.

He was received by his people with great homage, holding out his hands (as their cuſtom is) to be kiſſed, having his cheſt carried before him to his houſe whither he went, and the houſe was filled with Indians. The old Caſſekey began, and held a diſcourſe for ſome hours, giving an account, as we ſuppoſe, what he heard and ſaw; in which diſcourſe he would often mention Nickaleer; which cauſed us to fear, that all things were not well. After he had told his ſtory, and ſome of the elder Indians had expreſſed their ſentiments thereof, they drank caſſeena, and ſmoked till evening: the houſe then being clear, the old Caſſekey looked very unpleaſantly, ſhewing to us ſeveral things which he had got, as, a hatchet, a knife, the cheſt, and many other things; aſking us, 'If they 'were not ours?' which we owned: whereupon he would ſay, 'They were Nickaleer '(or Engliſh).' We ſignified, that we had them of the Engliſh, but our money was Spaniſh.

Towards

Towards the evening, Joſeph Kirle, myſelf, and Solomon, got an opportunity to diſcourſe with him; we began to urge his promiſe of carrying us for Auguſtine. At firſt, he ſtarted his hardſhips and labour to Hoe-bay and back, and that he muſt have time to reſt before he could go out again; then he told us, 'The 'way was long, and would be tedious, and 'that at ſeveral places we muſt draw the 'canoes over land for a great diſtance;' he alſo mentioned how many towns there were between this and Auguſtine, in number ten. But nigh the concluſion, he ſetting an angry countenance upon us, told us, 'That at Hoe-'bay, he was informed, that we ſhould ſay, we 'were all Engliſhmen:' after he had ſaid this in an angry manner, he turned from us, and went away.

This laid our hopes in the duſt, and we ſoon perceived the Indians grew jealous of us, for they would now be daily aſking us, if we were not Nickaleer, or Engliſh? and would not ſeem ſatisfied with a denial. Many days were ſpent, and the time drew nigh, that we underſtood that the old Caſſekey was intended for Auguſtine; hereupon we applied ourſelves to him, requeſting, that if all might not go, he would carry ſome of us; but he told us, 'He would carry but one.' This put us on querying, which of us ſhould be that one? The generality was for me; but I and Joſeph Kirle were for Solomon, becauſe he could ſpeak

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the Spaniſh language well, and no other of us could; and ſhould any other of us have gone, and come againſt thoſe Indians to the northward, who, we ſuppoſed, could ſpeak the Spaniſh language well, we ſhould be diſcovered to be what thoſe people ſuppoſed we were, therefore it might overthrow all our expectations; but Solomon might paſs all thoſe objections. Theſe reaſons did not ſatisfy our people, ſo that ſome of them grew cholerick; of which the old Caſſekey took notice, and told Solomon, that, 'If they made ſuch a ſtir, 'he would not carry one; if he did, it ſhould 'be either Solomon, Joſeph Kirle, or me.' Whereupon we prevailed with him, that Solomon might go, and accordingly made preparations: the Caſſekey appointed the number of Indians to go with him; alſo a canoe was ſent for, which, when it came, we found it to have belonged to the Engliſh, by the make of her. This canoe had a great hole in the head, nigh the bottom, with many great rents and holes in her, but Joſeph Kirle and I were required to mend her, which, with much ado, we accompliſhed, the canoe being much decayed, and rotten where the rents were.

The 18th of the Eighth Month, being the Firſt Day of the Week.

This morning the old Caſſekey, with Solomon and ſix Indians in a canoe, ſet out for Auguſtine; the Caſſekey carried a ſmall cheſt, in

in which was nigh one hundred pieces of eight, as ſome of our people ſuppoſed, with ſome other things that were got from our veſſel. The weather was likely for rain, which cauſed us to fear, ſhould the weather prove bad, that Solomon would hardly live to get to Auguſtine, for he had nothing to cover him, except a pair of Indian breeches, and a ſmall piece of ſkin that covered his breaſt.

We underſtood by the old Caſſekey, that it would be a month, or next new moon, before we could expect their return: all which time we ſpent in much trouble and hardſhip. The weather began to grow cold, and proviſions very ſhort, that is, palm berries, cocoa plumbs, and ſea grapes, (which are the three ſorts before expreſſed) the time of theſe fruits bearing being over, they having no ſort of fruit till the next ſpring.

Theſe people neither ſow nor plant any manner of things whatſoever, nor care for any thing but what the barren ſands produce: fiſh they have as plenty as they pleaſe, but ſometimes they would make it ſcarce to us, ſo that a meal in a week was moſt commonly our portion, and three meals a rarity.

After the old Caſſekey's departure our hardſhips increaſed, eſpecially my wife and child's, for want of food of any ſort; my wife's milk was gone, and our poor child was in great want; the Indians now and then would give it ſuck, but ſcarcely to ſatisfy it,

for

for there was a woman or two of their own which had young children, and no breaſt to ſuckle them. Our extremity was ſuch, that any manner of thing would go down with us, the gills and guts of fiſh picked off a dunghill was acceptable, the ſcraps the Indians threw away, and the water they boiled their fiſh in, we were thankful for, though never ſo indecently handled by them. And though my wife had hardly any milk for our child, yet an Indian woman, who was lately delivered of a child, and had no milk in her breaſt, would have had her to ſuckle her child, which my wife conſented to; and this was a means of her and our child's reaping a benefit, for the Indians would give her fiſh, which means helped to increaſe milk for our child.

Many were our exerciſes, both in body and mind, amongſt this people. Sometimes they would look upon us as though they had ſome ill intent towards the whole of us; at other times they would tell us (who were nominally Spaniards) how and in what manner thoſe of Smith's company ſhould be put to death. And thus we were daily exerciſed in ſorrow and grievous troubles. Sometimes doubts would ariſe amongſt ourſelves, concerning what would be the end of us, and what manner of deaths we ſhould paſs through; and whomſoever theſe doubts did appear in, it would be hard for another to help with counſel: but ſome there were whoſe hopes never failed,

failed, they truſted in the Lord to work for our deliverance. One thing did ſeem more grievous to me and my wife than any other thing; which was, that if it ſhould ſo happen that we ſhould be put to death, we feared that our child would be kept alive, and bred up as one of thoſe people: when theſe thoughts did ariſe, it wounded us deep.

It now being the time of the moon's entering the firſt quarter, the Indians had a ceremonious dance, which they began about eight o'clock in the morning: in the firſt place came in an old man, and took a ſtaff about eight feet long, having a broad arrow on the head thereof, and thence half way painted red and white like unto a barber's pole; in the middle of this ſtaff was fixed a piece of wood, ſhaped like unto a thigh, leg, and foot of a man, and the lower part thereof was painted black: and this ſtaff being carried out of the Caſſekey's houſe, was ſet faſt in the ground, ſtanding upright: this being done, he alſo brought out a baſket, containing ſix rattles, which were taken out thereof, and placed at the foot of the ſtaff: then another old man came in, and ſet up an howling like unto a mighty dog, but beyond him for length of breath, withal making a proclamation: this being done, and moſt of them having painted themſelves, ſome red, ſome black, ſome with black and red, with their bellies girt up as tight as they well could girt themſelves with ropes,

ropes, having their ſheaths of arrows at their backs, and their bows in their hands, being gathered together about the ſtaff, ſix of the chiefeſt men in eſteem amongſt them, eſpecially one who is the doctor, and much eſteemed, took up the rattles, and began an hideous noiſe, ſtanding round the ſtaff with their rattles, and bowing without ceaſing to the ſtaff for about half an hour; whilſt theſe ſix were thus employed, all the reſt were ſtaring and ſcratching, pointing upwards and downwards, on this and the other ſide, every way, looking like men frighted, or more like furies: thus they behaved themſelves till the ſix had done ſhaking their rattles. Then they all began a dance, violently ſtamping on the ground for the ſpace of an hour or more, without ceaſing; in which time they ſweat in a moſt exceſſive manner, ſo that by the time the dance was over, what by their ſweat, and the violent ſtamping of their feet, the ground was trodden into furrows, and by the morning, the place where they danced was covered with maggots: thus, often repeating the manner, they continued till about three or four o'clock in the afternoon, by which time many were ſick and faint: and then, being gathered into the Caſſekey's houſe, they ſat down, having ſome hot caſſeena ready, which they drank plentifully of, and gave greater quantities thereof to the ſick and fainty than to others; then they eat berries. On theſe days they eat not any food till night.

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The next day, about the ſame time, they began their dance as the day before; alſo the third day they began their dance at the uſual time; at which time came many Indians from other towns, and fell to dancing, without taking any notice one of the other.

This third day they were ſtricter than the other two days, for no woman muſt look upon them; but if any of their women went out of their houſes, they went veiled with a mat.

The 25th of the Eighth Month, being the First Day of the Week.

This day was a day of plenty to us, for we had as much fiſh and berries as would ſerve us two days.

The 26th of the Eighth Month, being the Second day of the Week.

This day we oberved that great baſkets of dried berries were brought in from divers towns, and delivered to the king, or young Caſſekey, which we ſuppoſed to be a tribute to the king of this town, who is chief of all the towns, from Sta. Lucea to the northward of this town of Jece.

The 27th of the Eighth Month, being the Third Day of the Week.

This day there was a bag of berries (the bag made of graſs) given to us, which we eat in two or three days, and then we faſted as

many, before the young Caſſekey would give us more.

About this time, John Smith and Andrew Murray were ſharply ſeized with a fever and ague; when the fit of the ague was on them, the Indians would mock and deride them: this we well obſerved, that theſe people had no compaſſion on their own aged declining people, when they were paſt their labour, nor on others of their own, which lay under any declining condition; for the younger is ſerved before the elder, and the elder people, both men and women, are ſlaves to the younger.

In this place we ſaw many tokens of ſome of our nation's having fallen into the hands of theſe people: as, two Engliſh canoes, one of cedar, the other of cotton-tree, like thoſe of Jamaica; ſeveral blocks and ſheevers of lignum vitæ; ſeveral tools and knives; and more particularly a razor, on the haft of which was writ the man's name, thus, THOMAS FOSTER. Some of theſe things looked as though they had been ſeveral years amongſt them, ſome but a few; but we never dared to inquire, for we thought they brought ſome things in our view to try us.

Here was a man in this town, who, ſome years before, had been taken off by ſome of our Engliſh ſloops, for a diver on a wreck to the eaſtward of Cuba, where he was for ſome time; but the veſſel putting into Cuba for water, this Indian ſwam on ſhore, and got to the Havanna, from thence to Auguſtine, and ſo

ſo to his native town. The greateſt charge this man had againſt the Engliſh, was for taking him away; not but that he was well uſed amongſt them: this Indian would often call Joſeph Kirle, Solomon Creſſon, and ſome of us into his houſe, ſeeming very cheerful, and aſking, 'If they would eat?' withal aſking the names of the berries, expecting we would call them after the Engliſh manner, [plums] but we perceiving his drift, and having learned the name of them, as the Spaniards call them, [uvaes] he would then tell us, that the Engliſh call them [plums]. Such ſort of diſcourſe we had at times, for he would be ſtriving to trap us, viz. Joſeph, Solomon, and me, in words; but he never had an advantage, for when Solomon was gone, we ſhunned all his invitations and arguments.

The 31ſt of the Eighth Month, being the Seventh Day of the Week.

This day came in a canoe loaded with fiſh, and it was free for thoſe that would, to take as much as they pleaſed. The Indians put us to go and take, for it was a kind of a ſcramble amongſt us and the young Indian men and boys: all of us got fiſh enough to ſerve us two or three days.

The 2d of the Ninth Month, called November, being the Second Day of the Week.

This morning about ſun-riſing came two ſtrange Indians, who had run ſo hard that

they ſweated extremely, of whom we underſtood, that the Spaniards were coming with their old Caſſekey; which news ſurprized us, doubting the truth of it, for Solomon had been gone but ſixteen days, and we underſtood that they muſt have an extraordinary paſſage to be back in a month; we had not long to conſider of the matter, for in an hour's time we heard four muſkets diſcharged, and immediately we looked out, and the Spaniards in their perre-augoe were in ſight. The Indians were like a people amazed and overcome with fear, and we perceived the noiſe of a gun was terrible to them.

The Spaniards landed, being in number twelve, Sebaſtian Lopoz, commanding ten ſoldiers, with one Indian, an interpreter. The Spaniards embraced us very cheerfully, and expreſſed their being glad to find us alive; but we were not able to diſcourſe with each other, though we had ſo much Spaniſh as to aſk queſtions, and anſwer ſome part of what they aſked us. One of the Spaniards ſaying, 'They could not ſpeak Engliſh;' nor could we ſpeak Spaniſh enough to underſtand each other ſufficiently; this the Indians perceived, and immediately cried out 'Nickaleer, Nick-'aleer,' and looked enviouſly on us, ſo that, could they have had their wills, we believed they would not have ſuffered us to have lived many hours; but the Spaniards awed them.

We received a letter from Solomon, which he writ when he met with Captain Sebaſtian Lopoz,

Lopoz, ſignifying the governor of Auguſtine's great care for our preſervation, of what nation ſoever we were; but how theſe perſons or the governor of Auguſtine, had knowledge of us, we could not underſtand, for they had been fourteen days from Auguſtine, which was nigh the time Solomon went from hence, and they met Solomon about half way, and ſent him for Auguſtine with other guides, bringing the old Caſſekey and his people with them: we obſerved that the old Caſſekey ſeemed much dejected; we ſuppoſed the Spaniards had taken from him the money, and what other things he had carried with him, or that he was vexed he ſhould be ſo deceived, in taking us for Spaniards.

The Spaniards were extraordinary kind to us, ſo that we had occaſion to rejoice, and thank the Lord for this part of our deliverance by their means: they were alſo a terror to the Indians, for they ſearched their houſes, and took all from them that ever they could find, even to the ſtub of a nail, which aggravated them, and increaſed their diſaffection to us-ward, ſo that we dared not to ſtir from a Spaniard. The Spaniſh captain made inquiry where we were caſt away, and what was ſaved out of our veſſel? We gave him an account as well as we could, to make him underſtand us; which account made him very deſirous to go down thither; but he looking over a paper often, which we ſuppoſed was

the governor's order and inſtructions to him, we underſtood they would not permit him to proſecute his deſign; beſides, we made him ſenſible of the danger we ſhould be in, if he and his men ſhould go and leave us amongſt theſe people, who were ſo bitterly incenſed againſt us.

They then inquired what became of the boats that belonged to Smith's veſſel and ours; we told them, that the Indians had taken Smith's boat and ſunk her ſome where in the Sound, but ours was at Sta. Lucea; the Spaniards made the Indians go and ſhew where they had ſunk Smith's boat, and help our people to get her up, which being done, ſhe was brought to the town, and the Spaniards were mightily pleaſed with her, and propoſed, that they in their canoe, and our people in that boat, ſhould go to Hoe-bay, whereby they might get all from the Indians which they had got from us, but we would not countenance the matter: we were for as ſpeedy a departing from amongſt theſe people as we could, ſince it had pleaſed God to open a way for our deliverance.

The 3d of the Ninth Month, being the Third Day of the Week.

This morning the Spaniſh captain made the Indians provide two canoes, which he cauſed to be laſhed together, at ſome diſtance, with ſticks acroſs, and matted on the top; which

which being done, with four Indians, Joſeph Kirle, John Smith, Robert Barrow, Andrew Murray, Benjamin Allen, Nathaniel Randal, John Shears, Cornelius Toker, Joſeph Kirle's boy, John Hilliard, four negroes, viz. Jack, Cæſar, Sarah, and Quenza, were ſent away for Auguſtine; but not one morſel of victuals, except a very few berries, had they with them, nor one Spaniard to guard them, but were put under the government of thoſe four Indians. About an hour after Joſeph Kirle was gone, the Spaniſh captain ordered Smith's boat to be got ready, with two Spaniards, and four of our men, to row to the place where the drift of Smith's veſſel was, to look for logwood or old iron: when they returned, there was not any thing of value; but our people ſaid, that as they were ſearching about, they found the bones of Andrew Barnes, his ſkull and jaw bone being broken, which occaſioned us to ſuſpect, that he was knocked on the head by the Indians, after they had driven away Smith and his people.

We told the Spaniſh captain, that Joſeph Kirle's negro Ben had been abſent ever ſince the day after Solomon Creſſon went from hence, being gone with the old Caſſekey's wife, but we knew not whither. The captain made inquiry of the Indians, whither he was gone; they ſaid, for Hoe-bay: then he ordered them to ſend for him, for he would not leave him behind: the Indians ſaid, he would be here within a day or two.

The Spaniards were continually ſearching for what they could find, of ſuch things as the Indians had got from us and others, and when they could find no more, they would offer to buy with tobacco what they could perſuade the Indians to bring to light. A leaf, or half a leaf of tobacco would purchaſe a yard of linen, or woollen, or ſilk, from the Indians; ſuch admirers of tobacco are they, that they eſteem it beyond any other thing.

An Indian of this town, ſome time before the Spaniards came, having a conſiderable quantity of ambergris, boaſted, that when he went for Auguſtine with that, he could purchaſe of the Spaniards a looking-glaſs, an axe, a knife or two, and three or four mannocoes (which is about five or ſix pounds) of tobacco: the quantity of ambergris might be about five pounds weight.

The 4th of the Ninth Month, being the Fourth Day of the Week.

This day we made oars for Smith's boat of ſticks, and the cantle-pieces of ſugar-hogſheads, which were got on the beach, where the drift of Smith's veſſel came on ſhore; and this evening came the old Caſſekey's wife, with Joſeph Kirle's negro Ben, and Joſeph Kirle's boat, which was of great advantage to help to carry us. We worked all this night to fit the boat and oars to her, intending to go away as ſoon as we could complete this job.

The

The Spaniards had brought little provision with them, so that there was not much to spare for us, having not above a row of corn, and a little Nova Spain bread, which was so bad, that it was more dust and dead weavels than bread, an handful of it was an acceptable present to us. We would mix it with a little water, and make it to a paste, which would eat pleasantly; but hunger was no stranger to us, and we knew not that we should have any victuals on our journey; but our deliverance seemed to overbalance all. The Indians would not give us any berries, but our people watched an opportunity, and took one of the Cassekey's bags of berries, which might contain about a bushel, which was all that one and thirty of us had to depend on.

The 5th of the Ninth Month, being the Fifth Day of the Week.

This morning, about three hours before day, we departed from this town of Jece, and the weather being grown cold, we had nothing wherewith to cover our bodies, besides what the Indians gave us at first, except my wife, for whom the Spaniards got an old jacket (which had been one of Smith's mens) and gave it her to wear; also a small piece of cloth to cover our poor child; but it pleased God to strengthen us in this our condition, so that we rowed all the day without ceasing, till

three hours after it was dark, by which time we got to an Indian town: here we met with Joſeph Kirle, Robert Barrow, and the others, who got thither not above an hour or two before us. They had not received any manner of ſuſtenance from the time they left us, till they got ſome berries of us, having lain one night of the two in a ſwamp; but they were as cheerful as men could be in this ſtrait.

Since they left us, amongſt their other hardſhips, Joſeph Kirle had like to have loſt his life ſeveral times: the firſt was thus; whilſt the two canoes were laſhed together, having a few berries that were deſigned to have been ſhared amongſt them, the Iriſh boy, Cornelius Toker, would ever and anon be taking ſome of them, who, being often reproved by Joſeph Kirle and others, would not deſiſt; whereupon Joſeph Kirle, with the paddle he paddled the canoe along with, ſtruck him; thereupon an Indian took his bow and arrow, and was going to ſhoot Joſeph, who ſeemed little concerned, whether he lived or died; withal ſaying, 'The Spaniards would juſtify him.'

Another time, when he was ſpent with paddling the canoe, and deſired John Smith, Andrew Murray, and others of them, as well able as himſelf, to give him a ſpell, which they refuſed, and he, being not able to paddle further, laid down his paddle; whereupon the

the Indians commanded him to paddle, but he refuſed, ſaying, 'They might kill him if 'they would,' opening his breaſt for them to execute their wills; which they ſeemed as though they would have done, but after great threatening they deſiſted.

Another time, the wind being high, and the ſeas rough, that they were forced to unlaſh their canoes by Joſeph Kirle's perſuaſion, and to go ſingle, Joſeph Kirle taking one canoe to his own management, having Robert Barrow, his boy, my kinſman, Nathaniel Randal, and the negroes in her; which being thus ſingle from the other company, was more ſatisfactory to him than before, though there were none to help but Nathaniel Randal: my negro woman, named Sarah, having beaten and abuſed a girl, named Quenza, and being reproved often by him and Robert Barrow, ſhe therefore abuſed them in an extraordinary manner; whereupon Joſeph ſtruck her with his paddle; at which one of the Indians, in the other canoe, took his ſtriking ſtaff and darted at him, narrowly miſſing him.

The 6th of the Ninth Month, being the Sixth Day of the Week.

This morning Joſeph Kirle, with thoſe who were with him, were by the Spaniſh captain ordered away at break of day, he not taking any care to give them a little ſuſtenance; and about an hour or two after we followed, rowing

ing all the day, without ceaſing, till an hour or two within night, by which time we got to an Indian town, where not any thing was to be had but water; and about two hours after us came Joſeph Kirle. The Spaniſh captain would not let them come on ſhore, but ordered them to keep on, that we might get next night to the place where we muſt haul our boats over land, from one Sound to another.

The 7th of the Ninth Month, being the Seventh Day of the Week.

This morning we ſet forward very early, and rowed hard: about noon we got to a parcel of marſhy iſlands, amongſt which we were to go up creeks, but the paſſage was very difficult to find; at length, when we were got nigh an Indian town, the Spaniards hollowed, and an Indian came out into the marſh, but was very loth to come near us; at laſt he came wading to us to be our pilot: we then ſet forward, and in an hour's time or more we got to the place where Joſeph Kirle and thoſe with him were; but the Indians that were with Joſeph, would not let them proceed further, till we came up with them. In half an hour's time we got to the place where we were to haul our boats over land, being about a quarter of a mile from Sound to Sound, at which place the ſea was half a furlong from us. The Spaniſh captain gave the Indian we laſt

laſt took in, a piece of a leaf of tobacco, commanding him to go with all ſpeed, and bid his Caſſekey, with all his able men, to come and help to haul our boats over land; but we ſet to work, and had them over by that time the Indians came. The Spaniſh captain gave the Caſſekey a leaf or two of tobacco for himſelf, and diſcharged them; only ordered the Caſſekey to ſend ſome men a fiſhing for him, which they did, and before night they brought a ſtately parcel of fiſh, but none of our people had any part of it, except my wife and Penelope; what they did not eat, they kept to carry with them.

A little before night there ſprang up a ſtorm of wind at north-eaſt, and it ſeemed likely to be a diſmal night of wind and rain; we were got to a place where there was not a tree or buſh, or any manner of ſhelter, and the wind ſo very cold, that we thought we ſhould not live till the next day. We had no wood to make a fire with, and what to do we could not tell; but we were reſolved to try to get ſome, and in order thereto, ſome of the ableſt of us went along the bay to ſearch for drift-wood, and found a little; but rain came with the night, and no ſhelter to be had but our boats, which the Spaniards would not ſuffer us to meddle with, to turn them bottom upwards for ſhelter, which ſeemed very hard, for they had made themſelves ſome ſhelter with mats. We were then forced to exerciſe

exerciſe patience, and with what ſalt water wood we had, made as good a fire as we could, and laid ourſelves down on the ſand by it, and it pleaſed God we had a comfortable night, beyond our expectation, notwithſtanding the cold was very ſharp.

The 8th of the Ninth Month, being the Firſt Day of the Week.

This morning we ſet forward, but the water was ſo low that we were forced to wade, and thruſt the boat along for ſome miles; at length we got into a deep channel, where was nothing to be ſeen but marſh and water, and no faſt land nor trees. About ten o'clock we heard three or four muſkets fired a little a head of us, in the channel we were in, and our Spaniards preſently anſwered them with the like, and in a little time we met. This was a perre-augoe to join with that which came for us, having orders to go to the place where we were caſt away, and to get what was to be had from the Indians; but ſhe turned back with us, for there was no place to go on ſhore; and in an hour or two's time we got into the other Sound, where the land was not to be ſeen from ſide to ſide in ſome places: the like was in that we came through.

About an hour before ſun-ſet we got to an Indian plantation (this was the firſt place we ſaw any thing planted) being full of pompion

pompion vines, and ſome ſmall pompions on them, but the Spaniards were too quick for us, and got moſt of them before us; nevertheleſs ſome of us got a few as big as one's fiſt. We made a fire there, yet had not patience to dreſs them as they ſhould be, but put them into the fire, roaſted them, and eat them; but the Spaniards uſed a great deal of cookery with their pompions. The perreaugoe that came from Auguſtine had brought bread, corn, and ſtrung-beef, but it was kept from us, except a piece of ſtrung-beef the captain of the Spaniards gave my wife, as big as a ſtick of ſealing-wax, which we treaſured up, expecting it muſt be harder with us when we left theſe people.

Here captain Sebaſtian Lopoz drew up a writing, and would have had me and Joſeph Kirle to ſign it, which we refuſed; for we perceived he had a deſign, eſpecially againſt me, to oblige me to give him ſome of my negroes. We anſwered him ſhort, that I reckoned myſelf and negroes at the governor of Auguſtine's diſpoſal, and we would ſign no writing. We borrowed a pot, and boiled pompion leaves, having nothing to put to them but water, which was ſatisfactory; but this night was more terrible than the laſt, the wind being at north-weſt; it did not blow hard, yet it was very cold, and we lying in an open field, without any ſhelter, one ſide of us would ſcorch, while the

the other was freezing. Our negro woman, Hagar's little boy named Cajoe, was ſeized with convulſion fits about two in the morning, which was chiefly occaſioned by the cold, and want of food; but help there was not from us. The Spaniſh captain came to ſee the child, and ſuppoſing that it would die, aſked, 'if the child was a Chriſtian;' He was anſwered, 'As good an one as he could make 'it.' But he called for water, putting ſome of it on the crown of the child's head, and croſſing it, called him Franciſco. This action pacified his father and mother.

The 9th of the Ninth Month, being the Second Day of the Week.

This morning we were to go forward, and the Spaniards were to return to the place where we were caſt away; but our two boats could not carry us all, therefore we had the Spaniards great perre-augoe to carry us one day's journey further to an Indian town, and four Spaniards with us, three of whom were to bring the perre-augoe back, the other was to be our guide for Auguſtine. We departed, but met with an intricate paſſage; for ſometimes we would be aground on oyſter-banks or ſhoals, and almoſt out of ſight of land. About two or three in the afternoon we had no water to go any further, and the wind being north-weſterly, drove the water out of the Sound; but being nigh the ſhore, where

where had been an Indian town, we went thither, and found ſome ripe berries on the palm ſhrubs, which we were very earneſt after, till ſuch time as a ſtorm of wind, with rain, began to come upon us, and night nigh at hand; whereupon we all got together, conſidering what we ſhould do, ſince there was no poſſibility of getting ſhelter here. Our Indian guide ſaid, we might get to a town about two leagues off, which we were glad to hear, for it rained hard: ſo we, with our guide, ſet forward, and walked over a parcel of ſcraggy, ſhrubby hills, to the ſea-ſhore, along which we travelled till we came to the Indian town, where we got plenty of berries for our ſupper. It rained much till towards morning.

The 10th of the Ninth Month, being the Third Day of the Week.

This morning the Indians not being willing to ſtay any longer, we were by our guide required to depart, which we did, and a great many young Indian men followed us ſeveral miles along the bay, and offered violence to Robert Barrow, and ſome others, but they were eaſily ſtopped, by ſhewing them a ruſty muſket preſented towards them, and ſo they left us. We had an untoward paſſage from the ſea-ſhore, athwart the land, to the Indian town, the ground being ſwampy, and ſcraggy hills, which to our bare feet was very

very troubleſome; but when we came to it, it was a large town, and there was another large town about a mile diſtant, in ſight, to which part of our company was ſent to be quartered: at this town, about a twelve-month before, a parcel of Dutchmen were killed, who having been caſt away on the Bohemian ſhoals, they, in a flat which they built, eſcaped hither, and were devoured by theſe cannibals, as we underſtood by the Spaniards. The flat or boat our people ſaw; but they ſeemed kind to them, giving them fiſh and berries to eat. We remained at theſe two towns till next morning. The Indians of the town I was at, were not ſo kind as thoſe at the other town had been. Some of our people were for ſelling their rags to the Indians for fiſh; but we thought it was neceſſary of the two extremes, to defend againſt the cold, for every day grew colder than the other, and we feared, that if we were much longer expoſed to it, we ſhould not live it out.

The 11th of the Ninth Month, being the Fourth Day of the Week.

This morning we embarked in our two boats, and thoſe of our people that were at the other town, were to have a large canoe to carry them from thence, and were to meet us in the Sound: we rowed ſeveral leagues, but did not meet them, it being then about ten

ten o'clock, ſo the Spaniard would go on ſhore, and travel back by land to ſee after them; and we being by an inlet of the ſea, which was a mile over, the Spaniard ordered us to go on the other ſide, and there ſtay for him; which we did for many hours. At this place we all went upon the ſearch, to ſee if any thing was to be had for the belly, ſome on the land, ſome in the water: the land yielding nothing, but in the water we got a ſort of ſhell-fiſh, called water-ſoldiers, which we eat. At length the canoe with our people came, the Spaniard not being with them, but in about half an hour's time he came with another ſmall canoe. This was the place where Solomon met the Spaniards. The canoes had each two Indians to ſet them along, and we had one Indian for our guide, named Wan-Antonia, who the Spaniard ſaid was a Chriſtian, but an inhabitant of that town where the Dutchmen were killed. We ſet forwards in our two boats, and the two canoes, and rowed till night, being nigh a place of thicketty wood, which we made choice of to lodge at for this night: here was wood enough, and we made large fires, were pleaſed with the place, and lay down to reſt.

About midnight I had a great loſs; having a quart of berries whole, and as much pounded to mix with water, to feed our child with, the fire being diſturbed, the cloth which we had

had our food in was burnt, and all was loſt, and nothing was to be had till we could get to the Spaniards, which was two days march at leaſt. About an hour after this the wind roſe at north-weſt, and it began to rain; but having ſmall palmetto, which grew nigh, Joſeph Kirle and I ſet to work, and made a ſhelter, which would keep ten or more of us from the weather: we had no ſooner completed our work, but it rained hard. In this ſhower of rain the four Indians got from among us, took their canoes, and away they went back again; when day appeared, we miſſed them; upon which we went to the water-ſide, where we found the two canoes gone. And now we were in a great ſtrait; but the Spaniards ſaid, thoſe that could travel beſt muſt go by land. The perſons pitched upon, were Richard Limpeny, Andrew Murray, Cornelius Toker, Joſeph Kirle's boy, John Hilliard, and Penelope; with ſeven negroes, named, Peter, Jack, Cæſar, Sarah, Bella, Suſanna, and Quenza; the Spaniard and the Indian Wan-Antonia went with them to direct the way, carrying them over land to the ſea-ſhore, and then directing to keep the ſea-ſhore along to the northward; after which they returned to us, and we with our two boats rowed all day, without ceaſing, till ſun-ſet; and when we put on ſhore, the place was an old Indian field, on a high bleak hill, where had been a large

a large Indian houſe, but it was tumbled down; of the ruins of this houſe we made a ſhelter againſt the north-weſt wind, which began to blow very bleak, and the Spaniard went to the ſea, which was not two miles off, to ſee if our people had paſſed; and at his return he ſaid, 'They were gone by.' We aſked, if they would reach to any houſe, or Indian town for ſhelter; for we ſuppoſed, ſhould they be without fire this night, they could not live: he ſaid, 'They muſt travel 'all night.' Night came on, we had fire and wood enough, and had gathered a great heap of graſs to lie on, hoping to have got ſome reſt, but the north-weſt wind increaſed, and the cold was ſo violent, that we were in a lamentable condition, not being able to reſt; for as we lay or ſtood cloſe to the fire that it would ſcorch us, the ſide from it was ready to freeze; ſo we had no other way but to ſtand and keep running for the moſt part of the night, and we all thought we had never felt the like. The Spaniard that was clothed, was as bad to bear it as we that were naked. At length day appeared, and we muſt go.

The 13th of the Ninth Month, being the Sixth Day of the Week.

This morning we were loth to part with our fires, but to ſtay here it could not be; ſo we went to our boats, wading in the water till it was ready to benumb us, and we put forward,

ward, rowing about two leagues, then came to an old houſe, where the Spaniard told us we muſt leave the boats, and travel by land; we had a boggy marſh to wade through, for a mile, to get to the ſea-ſhore, and had about five or ſix leagues, along the bay or ſtrand, to the Spaniſh centinel's houſe. The north-weſt wind was violent, and the cold ſuch, that the ſtrongeſt of us thought we ſhould not outlive that day. Having got through the boggy marſh, and on the ſea-ſhore, our people, black and white, made all ſpeed, one not ſtaying for another, that could not travel ſo faſt; none but I, with my wife and child, Robert Barrow, my kinſman Benjamin Allen, and my negro London, whom I kept to help carry my child, keeping together; the reſt of our company had left us, not expecting to ſee ſome of us again, eſpecially Robert Barrow, my wife and child, but we travelled after them as well as we could, and having gone about two miles, the cold ſo ſeized on my kinſman Benjamin Allen, that he began to be ſtiff in his limbs, ſtaggered and fell, grievouſly complaining that the cold would kill him. Our negro having the young child, I and my wife took our kinſman under each arm, and helped him along; but at length his limbs were quite ſtiff, his ſpeech almoſt gone, and he began to foam at the mouth. In this ſtrait we knew not what to do, if we ſtaid with him, we muſt periſh alſo;

but

but we were willing to ſtrive as long as we could; therefore we carried our kinſman, and laid him under the bank, he not being yet dead, and I reſolved to run after our people, ſome of them not being out of ſight; which I did, and left my wife and child, with the negro, to follow as faſt as they could. I run about two miles, making ſigns to them, thinking if they ſhould look behind and ſee me running, they would ſtop till I got up with them: I was alſo in hopes, that if I could have accompliſhed this my deſign, to have got help to have carried my kinſman along; but they ſtopped not, and I ran till the wind pierced me ſo, that my limbs failed me, and I fell, yet ſtill I ſtrove, and getting up, walked backward to meet my wife: as I was returning, I met with the Spaniard coming out of the ſand-hills, and Joſeph Kirle's negro Ben; I made my complaint to the Spaniard, but he not being able to underſtand me well, went forward; I then applied myſelf to the negro, making large promiſes if he would fetch my kinſman; he offered to go back and uſe his endeavour, which he did. At length my wife and child came up with me: ſhe was almoſt overcome with grief, expreſſing in what manner we were forced to part with our kinſman, and expecting that ſhe and the child ſhould go next.

Poor Robert Barrow was a great way behind us, and I feared we ſhould never ſee him again.

again. I uſed my endeavour to comfort and cheer my wife, intreating her not to let grief overcome her, I had hopes that the Lord would help us in this ſtrait, as he had done in many ſince we were in this land; and if it pleaſed God that we ſhould lay down our lives in this wilderneſs, that we might beſeech him to enable us to do it willingly. Thus ſtriving in a deep exerciſe of body and mind, we travelled on, admiring God's goodneſs in preſerving us thus far through ſo many imminent dangers; in the ſenſe of which, a ſecret hope would ariſe (though involved with human doubts and fears) 'That the Lord 'would yet preſerve us.'

I took my child from the negro, and carried him, and having an Indian mat, with a ſlit in it, through which I put my head, hanging over my breaſt upon my waiſt, under this I carried my child, which helped to break the wind off; but the poor babe was black with cold from head to foot, and its fleſh as cold as a ſtone, yet it was not froward. Its mother would take it now-and-then, and give it the breaſt, but little could he get at it; beſides, we dared not to ſtop in the leaſt, for if we did, we ſhould perceive our limbs to fail.

About two o'clock in the afternoon we came up with our negro woman, Hagar, with her child at her back almoſt dead, and a little further we came up with our negro girl,

girl Quenza, being dead, as we thought, for ſhe was as ſtiff as a dead body could be, and her eyes ſet; but at length we perceived her to breathe, but ſhe had no ſenſe nor motion, and we carried her from the water-ſide under the bank. This increaſed my wife's ſorrow, and ſhe began to doubt ſhe ſhould not be able to travel much further; but I endeavoured to encourage her not to leave her ſtriving as long as any ability was left.

All our people were out of ſight, except four, and thoſe we had gained upon: I ſent my negro to overtake them, and to deſire them to ſlacken their pace till we got up with them, being in hopes, that gaining their company would cheer up my wife, but they would not; ſo the negro ſtopped for us, and we had loſt ſight of Robert Barrow by this time.

Soon after we overtook John Smith, who was one of the four, and he began to fail, and his companions left him; whereupon he made grievous complaints, which I reproved him for, leſt he ſhould diſcourage my wife.

The ſun was nigh ſetting, and we began to look out for the ſentinel's poſt, and my negro at times got upon ſeveral of the higheſt ſand-hills to look out, but could not ſee any houſe, nor the ſmoke of fire; this was terrible to us all, for the day being ſo cold, the night much more, and we not able to travel without reſt, being a ſtarved people, both within our bodies and without; and if we

ceaſed from travelling, we ſhould inſtantly be benumbed, and move no further.

In the midſt of theſe reaſonings and doubtings we were got into, I eſpied a man, as I thought, ſtanding on the bank, but at a great diſtance; I was afraid to ſpeak, leſt it ſhould prove otherwiſe, but he was ſoon ſeen by the whole company; and at length we eſpied him walking towards the land; this confirmed us, and ſo we betook to the hills again to look out, yet we could not ſee the houſe from thence; but on the next hill we ſaw it: this was joy to us, though we began to have a ſenſe of our tiredneſs: for our reſolution abated after we had got ſight of the houſe.

When we got to the houſe, we found four ſentinels, and the Spaniards our guides, with three of our men, viz. Joſeph Buckley, Nathaniel Randal, and John Shears, and the Spaniards bid us welcome, making room for us to ſit down by the fire. The chiefeſt man of the ſentinels took a kerſey coat, and gave it my wife to cover her, and gave each of us a piece of bread made of Indian corn, which was pleaſant to us, and afterwards we had plenty of hot caſſeena drink. It was dark, but we endeavoured to prevail with the Spaniards to go and ſeek for Robert Barrow and my kinſman, offering them conſiderable; but they ſeemed not fully to underſtand me, yet I could make them ſenſible that my kinſman was almoſt dead, if not quite, and that the old man was in a bad condition: they made

made me to underſtand, that the weather was not fit to go out, but they would watch if Robert paſſed by.

About an hour or two after, one of the Spaniards being walking nigh the bay, met with Robert, and brought him into the houſe, at which we rejoiced to ſee him, and inquired concerning our kinſman, and the negro Ben: he ſaid, our kinſman was ſtriving to get up, but could not; he came to him, and ſpake to him, and he could not anſwer, but cried, and he could not help him; but coming along, at ſome conſiderable diſtance, he met negro Ben, who ſaid, he was going for Benjamin Allen; ſo he paſſed him; and ſome miles further, he ſaw negro Jack drawing himſelf down from the bank, his lower parts being dead, and crying out for ſome fire, that he might ſave his life; but he did not ſee the negro girl, whom we hauled out of the way.

We were under a great concern for our kinſman; the Spaniards we could not prevail on to go and fetch him, or go and carry wherewith to make a fire; which had they done, and found them living, it might have preſerved them; but we hoped negro Ben would bring our kinſman.

The Spaniards would have had moſt of us to have gone to the next ſentinel's houſe, which was a league further, but we all begged hard of them to let us lie at their houſe, in any place on the ground, for we were not able to travel further: beſides, the cold

would kill us; for we were in ſuch a trembling ſhaking condition, and ſo full of pain from head to foot, that it is not to be expreſſed. At length the Spaniards conſented that Robert Barrow, I, my wife and child, and John Smith, ſhould lie in the houſe; but to Joſeph Buckley, Nathaniel Randal, John Shears, and my negro London, they would not grant that favour; ſo one of the Spaniards taking a fire-brand, bid theſe four go with him, and he directed them to a ſmall thicket of trees, and ordered them to gather wood, and make large fires, and ſleep there. Theſe poor creatures lay out, and it proved a hard froſty night. When the Spaniard returned, he ſaid, they were got into a wood, and had fire enough; but we were ſilent, fearing they would hardly live till morning.

After they were gone, the Spaniards took a pint of Indian corn, and parched it, and gave part to us, which we accepted cheerfully; alſo they gave us ſome caſſeena drink; but we were in extraordinary pain, ſo that we could not reſt, and our feet were extremely bruiſed, the ſkin being off, and the ſand caked with the blood, ſo that we could hardly ſet our feet to the ground, after we had been ſome time in the houſe.

The night proved extreme cold: though we were in the houſe, and by the fire, we could not be warm, for the one ſide did ſcorch, whilſt the other was ready to freeze; and thus we paſſed that night.

The

The 14th of the Ninth Month, being the Seventh Day of the Week.

This morning we looked out, and there being a very hard froſt on the ground, it was terrible to go out of doors. Our people returned from the wood, but complained heavily of their hardſhip in the night. They had not been an hour in the houſe, before the Spaniards gave us all a charge to be gone to the next ſentinel's houſe: this was grievous to us all, but more eſpecially to my wife, who could not raiſe herſelf when down; but go we muſt; for though we intreated hard for my wife and Robert Barrow, we could not prevail that they might ſtay till we could get a canoe. As we were all going, one Spaniard made a ſign for me and my wife to ſtay, which we did, and it was to have a handful of parched corn; as ſoon as we had received it, they bid us be gone to the next ſentinel's, where was victuals enough for us. The ſun was a great height, but we could not feel any warmth it gave, the north-weſter beginning to blow as hard as it did the day before; and having deep ſand to go through, made our travelling this one league very hard, eſpecially to my wife and Robert Barrow; but the Spaniards lent my wife a blanket, to be left at the next ſentinel's houſe.

At length we came to an inlet of the ſea, on the other ſide whereof was the look-out and ſentinel's houſe: here were all our people ſitting, waiting to be carried over, and

in a little time came one of the ſentinels with a canoe, and carried us over.

This ſentinel would not ſuffer us to come into his houſe, but cauſed us to kindle a fire under the lee of his houſe, and there ſit down: about half an hour after, he bid us be gone to the next ſentinel's, which was a league further, giving us a cup of caſſeena, and two quarts of Indian corn for us all, bidding us to go to our company at the next houſe, and get our corn dreſſed there.

I underſtood that our negro woman Hagar got hither late the night before, having her child dead at her back, which the Spaniards buried.

One of the Spaniards went with us to the next inlet, carrying a ſtick of fire to light ſome traſh to make a ſignal for them on the other ſide to fetch us over, the inlet being very wide. When the canoe came over for us, our guide took the blanket from my wife; but the negro, which brought over the canoe, lent my wife one of his coats, ſo we got over well; but before we got to the houſe, we had a ſhower of hail. At this houſe we were kindly received, having ſuch a meſs of victuals as we had not had in a long time before, which was very pleaſant to our hunger-ſtarved ſtomachs.

Our people went from hence this morning for Auguſtine, having a guide with them; but John Hoſler and Penelope were left here, not being able to travel, and we remained here

here till the next day, but the night was ſo extreme cold that we could not reſt.

The 15th of the Ninth Month, being the Firſt Day of the Week.

This morning the Spaniards bid us prepare to travel, for they were not able to maintain us; and we underſtanding that it was five or ſix miles to Auguſtine, could not travel ſo far, being all of us lamed and ſtiff; therefore we intreated them to let us go in a canoe, but they denied us; we then intreated for the two women and Robert Barrow, and at length we prevailed, that they ſhould go up in a canoe; for the canoe was to go, whether we went or not.

While all this diſcourſe was, came in a couple of Spaniards, one being the ſentinel that went with our people the day before, the other was a perſon the governor had ſent with a canoe and four Spaniards to fetch us. This was cheerful news; for had we gone to have travelled without a guide, we ſhould have periſhed. The man that came for us brought two blankets, one for my wife, the other for Penelope, and he deſired us to be going. About a league's diſtance from the place he left the canoe, which we parted with very unwillingly; for ſome of our people, had they had a mile further to have gone, could not have gone it. The wind ſtill continued at north-weſt, and blowed very fiercely, and extreme cold it was: we had ſuch a

continual ſhivering and pain in our bones, that we were in violent anguiſh.

Our poor child was quiet, but ſo black with cold and ſhaking, that it was admirable how it lived.

We got to Auguſtine about two hours before night, and being put on ſhore, we were directed to the governor's houſe, where we were had up a pair of ſtairs, at the head whereof ſtood the governor, who ordered my wife to be conducted to his wife's apartment.

I and John Smith went into a room, where the governor aſked us a few queſtions; but ſeeing how extreme cold we were, he gave us a cup of Spaniſh wine, and ſent us into his kitchen to warm ourſelves at the fire.

About half an hour afterwards, the governor ſent for John Smith and me, and gave each of us a ſhirt and ſliders, a hat, and a pair of ſilk ſtockings, telling us, 'He had no 'woollen clothes as yet, but would have ſome 'made:' we put on the linen, and made all haſte into the kitchen to the fire. Robert Barrow was quartered at another houſe.

Several perſons came to the governor's houſe, and took ſuch as they were minded to quarter in their houſes; but Joſeph Kirle, John Smith, I, my wife and child, lodged at the governor's houſe.

All our people that came up with Joſeph Kirle came to ſee us, and we perceived the people's great kindneſs, for they were all well clothed from head to foot, with the beſt the people had. Joſeph

Joſeph Kirle then began to tell us of his travels, after he left us on the bay, and how that they all concluded, that they ſhould never ſee my wife and child, and Robert Barrow any more, if they did my kinſman and me. Richard Limpeny, and thoſe that went with him, had a hard travel of thirty-four hours without ceaſing, in which three of our negroes, that went with them, were loſt, viz. Jack, Cæſar, and Quenza, by ſitting down to reſt themſelves, who were in a little time ſo benumbed, that they could not go, and there periſhed; ſo that we loſt five in that day's travel, and began to doubt that negro Ben had periſhed alſo.

Joſeph Kirle ſaid, that he thought he ſhould have loſt ſome of our people in their travel from the laſt ſentinel's hither, for they were much tired, and the cold violent; and the latter part of that day's journey, they waded for many miles through much water, and deep ſand-hills, and when they came in ſight of Auguſtine, they ſtaid for boats to fetch them, in which time ſome were benumbed with the cold.

Joſeph Kirle had applied himſelf to the governor on our behalf, to ſend us help, for he doubted whether we were all living, and the governor readily aſſented, and forthwith ſent for a perſon fit for his purpoſe, charging him to get a perre-augoe, and go forthwith to fetch us; but the tide fell out ſo, that he could not go till midnight; the governor

was ſo concerned, that he would not go to bed till they were gone, and when the tide ſerved, he went to the water-ſide, and ſaw the men put off, giving them a ſtrict charge.

Solomon Creſſon then began to tell us of his travels from Jece, having for moſt part of the way much rain: the Indians were very kind to him till they came to the Indian town where the Dutchmen were killed, at which place ſome of the Indians made a diſcovery of his being no Spaniard: they ſaid nothing to him thereof, but were very dogged, giving him no food, and cauſing him to lie on the ground amongſt vermin.

On the next day he was to go with his former company, who were grown ſo extreme bitter and envious againſt him, that when they did but look upon him, they were ready to ſmite him; and having gone till about mid-day, paſſing an inlet, the weather being extreme bad with wind, rain, and much cold, they put on ſhore, (this was the place where we put on ſhore, and got water-ſoldiers, and ſtaid for the Spaniard, when he went back to look for our people that were to follow us in a canoe) but the rage of theſe people was ſuch, that he expected to die: being on ſhore, they readily kindled a fire, about which time he heard a noiſe of a boat and oars, and preſently the Spaniſh perreaugoe put on ſhore upon them: the Indians were extraordinary ſurprized, and ſtood amazed, but Solomon was glad to ſee them,

and

and they him. The Spaniards took the old Caſſekey's cheſt, and whatever he had, from him, commanding them to return to the Indian towns from whence they came. Staying here all night, the next morning the Spaniards ſent Solomon, under the conduct of two Indians belonging to theſe towns, who were commanded by the Spaniards to carry Solomon to the ſentinel's houſe; but theſe two Indians carried him a little beyond the place where we put on ſhore to travel, and they ſeemed as though they had miſchief in their hearts againſt him: he aſked, 'If they would 'go forward;' but they looking untowardly on him, anſwered him not: ſo he went himſelf, and was glad when he ſaw they did not follow him.

Now we were deſirous to know, how the Spaniards had knowledge of us; which it ſeems was thus:

When we got to Jece, where Smith and his company were, and we going under the denomination of Spaniards, and the other Engliſh, the report of us run from Indian town to Indian town to the northward, even to the northermoſt town, at which town were two or more Indians who were converted to the Romiſh faith: theſe, or one of theſe, went to the next Spaniſh ſentinel's, and gave an account, that he heard that there were two veſſels caſt away to the ſouthward of Jece, one being a Spaniard, the other an Engliſh veſſel; and the Spaniards having two veſſels

gone for the Havanna, to ſeek for ſupplies, feared they were thoſe veſſels; and the ſame day as this news came to the governor of Auguſtine, came alſo news of one of their friars being murdered by ſome of the Cape Indians; and after this manner we underſtood it, viz.

Three friars being under a vow to go amongſt the Indians on the Cape to convert them, they went to a certain town to the northward, off which we were caſt away, but it lay within the Sound. The Caſſekey of that town they gained on to embrace the Romiſh faith, but his people were much incenſed againſt the friars, and therefore would have their Caſſekey renounce his faith, and put the friars to death, but he would aſſent to neither; therefore they killed him and one friar, the other two eſcaped. Hereupon was a perre-augoe forthwith ſent for us, of what nation ſoever we might be; alſo a party of Spaniards and Indians were ſent againſt that town where the friar was killed.

After having thus related our ſeveral travels, we had a plentiful ſupper provided, and we fed like people that had been half ſtarved; for we eat, not knowing when we had enough, and found our palates ſo changed by eating of the berries that we could not reliſh the taſte of ſalt, no more than if it had no ſaltneſs in it; we had alſo lodging provided, but few beds.

The

The 16th of the Ninth Month, being the Second Day of the Week.

This morning we had ice half an inch thick, and it had been ſo for ſome mornings paſt, but as the ſun aroſe, it diſſolved.

The governor came in this morning to our apartment, inquiring how we did. And we having had chocolate for breakfaſt, he aſked, 'If we would have any thing elſe that his houſe 'could afford: If we would but aſk, it ſhould 'be brought us:' but we modeſtly anſwered, 'That this was ſufficient;' although our appetites were not to be ſatisfied. The governor then ſtated the poverty of the country to us.

This place is a garriſon, maintained one half by the king of Spain, the other half by the church of Rome. The male inhabitants are all ſoldiers, every one receiving pay according to his poſt; a ſentinel's pay is 150 pieces of eight a year; and all their ſupply of bread, clothing, and money, comes from the Havanna and Porta Vella, and it was going on of three years ſince they had a veſſel from any place whatſoever, which made their wants very great, all things being expended, except ammunition and ſalt, of which they ſaid they had enough; but the governor offered us the freedom of what his houſe afforded, withal, he gave us a charge to be careful in going abroad, eſpecially of ſome perſons that did not affect our nation, and we promiſed to be ruled, and ſubmit to the governor's pleaſure for our liberty.

Our

Our people coming in, we told them of the governor's caution; but they ſaid, they had been all over the town, and in many houſes, where they were kindly received, and ſuch as the people had they would give them. They alſo told us of ſome Engliſh that lived here, and they had been at their houſes; the chief-eſt in eſteem was one William Carr, of the Iſle of Ely, who about thirty years before was in a veſſel bound for South-Carolina; but they miſſing their port, were caſt away nigh Auguſtine, and many were drowned; but he and ſome others being brought hither by the Indians, ſome of them got away in Spaniſh veſſels, and others died here. This man turned Roman Catholick, and married a Spaniſh woman, by whom he had ſeven children, and is an officer in the garriſon; he he was our chief interpreter.

This day came Joſeph Kirle's negro Ben, and he gave us an account, that after we had ſent him back, and he having looked, and not finding my kinſman, he went to ſeek for a place to ſhelter himſelf from the cold, and a place he found to creep in, where he lay down, and continued all night, but by the morning was ſo ſtiff with cold that he could not uſe his legs, but hauled himſelf towards the bay; when the Spaniard, our guide, from the firſt ſentry houſe, the morning after we went from thence, returning along the bay, to ſee if any of our people were living, found all dead except negro Ben, for whom he

he made a fire, by which he was recovered, and got the uſe of his limbs.

William Carr, the interpreter, acquainted us, that the governor and two royal officers would examine us, concerning our being caſt away, and what goods and monies were loſt in our veſſel, and concerning our hardſhips amongſt the Florida Indians, &c. which was done, and every one did ſign it. This took up two or three days time to complete it; but after it was done, the governor told us, that he expected captain Sebaſtian Lopez in a few days, and after his arrival, he would provide for our going to Carolina, with canoes and men to guard us.

This week my wife was taken with a fever and ague, which held her three days, and then left her. The governor ordered his own doctor to adminiſter ſuch things as were helpful, and his kindneſs to us all was extraordinary; for he would daily inquire of us if we wanted any thing which he had, of which he gave us an account, and we eat no worſe than he did daily.

The town we ſaw from one end to the other; it is about three quarters of a mile in length, not regularly built, nor the houſes very thick, they having large orchards, in which are plenty of oranges, lemons, pome-citrons, limes, figs, and peaches: the houſes are moſt of them old buildings, and not half of them inhabited, the number of men being about three hundred, who belong to the government, and many of them are kept as

ſentinels

ſentinels at their look-outs. At the north-end of the town ſtandeth a large fortification, being a quadrangle with baſtions, and each baſtion will contain thirteen guns; but there was not paſt two-thirds of fifty-two mounted. In the curtain they cannot mount any guns, being only for ſmall arms. The wall of the fortification is about thirty feet high, built of ſawed ſtone, ſuch as they get out of the ſand, between the ſea and the Sound. This ſtone is only ſand and ſmall ſhells connected together, being not very hard till expoſed to the ſun. The fort is moated round; they would not admit us to come near the fort, but Joſeph Kirle took an opportunity, and walked round about it.

The 23d of the Ninth Month, being the Second Day of the Week.

This day Joſeph Kirle and I, conſidering that the latter end of the week was talked of, for our ſetting forwards towards Carolina, (which the Spaniards call St. George's) we concluded to endeavour to provide ourſelves, if we could, with clothing, conſidering we ſhould be expoſed to all the weather that might happen, and have no ſhelter but what we carried with us; therefore we were inclined to ſell ſome of our negroes to provide us clothing and proviſions. We addreſſed ourſelves to the governor, and withal offered him, if he pleaſed, to accept the choice of the negroes; but he denied our offer. We then

then ſtated the matter to him, and aſked, If we might diſpoſe of our negroes: He ſaid, No, we ſhould not; neither could we ſell them to any perſon but himſelf for the king's account, without a ſpecial licence; therefore he would conſult the two royal officers, and give us his anſwer.

The 24th of the Ninth Month, being the Third Day of the Week.

This day the governor ſent for us, and told us, That he would give us credit for what we, and the reſt of the company wanted. I told him, that my wife and child would require ſome warmer clothing; alſo Joſeph Kirle and myſelf ſhould want ſome, if to be had. He ordered us to give in an account of what we ſhould want, and, if to be had, we ſhould have it; and that Joſeph Kirle and I ſhould give our obligation, to pay the governor of Carolina what the ſum amounted to, which we were willing to do; and then we deſired that our people ſhould give us their obligation, for what we were engaged for on their account, which the governor thought reaſonable. I gave in an account of particulars for Joſeph Kirle, Robert Barrow myſelf and family; alſo the quantity of Indian corn, peaſe, ſtringed beef, ſalt and earthen pots, for the whole company; but clothing was not to be had, except as much ſtuff as made a ſuit for my wife and child, and a few ſkins for Joſeph Kirle and I; I got

alſo

alſo ſeven blankets, though the price was great, and theſe ſerved Joſeph Kirle, Robert Barrow, myſelf and family. We had five roves of ammunition bread ſo full of weavel, that corn was far better, twenty roves of ſtrung beef, ſixty roves of Indian corn, ten roves of peaſe, one rove of ſalt, jars for water, and earthen pots to boil our victuals in.

The 25th of the Ninth Month, being the Fourth Day of the Week.

This day the governor ſent for Joſeph Kirle and me, to certify, that all that was to be got, he had provided for us; and he further ſignified to us, that he did expect Sebaſtian Lopez before this time, and he would not have us go till he came; for whatſoever he could get of our money and goods we ſhould have it every doit: but we ſaid, we deſired not to be detained on that account, for we had given that already over for gone from us; and as it had pleaſed God to make them the inſtruments of our preſervation, ſo we did freely give any thing of that which was, or may be deemed ours, to the governor, and thoſe perſons that were ſent for us. The governor ſaid, he would not have any thing to do with it; for whatſoever he did was for charity-ſake. Then we deſired the ſoldiers might have it, if any ſhould be got, which we doubted. And hereupon we conſidered, that ſhould thoſe poor men get nothing, we ought to allow them ſomething in general, there-

therefore Joſeph Kirle and I offered the governor, that we ſhould give captain Sebaſtian Lopez and his men one hundred pieces of eight, for bringing us up from amongſt the Indians. The governor was pleaſed with our offer, and ſaid, they ſhould have it.

About this time Robert Barrow was taken with a grievous belly-ach, and afterwards he fell into a violent flux. Several of our people alſo were taken with the belly-ach, and a great ſcouring, all which was chiefly occaſioned by our unreaſonable eating, and not governing ourſelves therein. Our chief diet was hommony, herbs, and pompions, having not much meat, which mean diet was our preſervation; for had it been all fleſh, we ſhould have deſtroyed ourſelves; but we had the beſt the place afforded.

The 26th of the Ninth Month, being the Fifth Day of the Week.

This day we ſigned our obligation for four hundred pieces of eight, and we were to be gone the 29th inſtant: after which, our people ſignified their obligation to us, to pay their proportion of what was provided for them in proviſions, and their part of what ſhould be paid for their paſſage from hence to Carolina; whereupon we made the beſt proviſion we could: I had got ſome wine and brandy for myſelf and family, and ſome ſmall neceſſaries for our child with great reſolution to go through.

The

The 29th of the Ninth Month, being the First Day of the Week.

This day after we had dined, canoes being got ready, one captain Franciſco de Roma, with ſix ſoldiers, was to go as our conduct, and the governor walked down to ſee us embark, and taking our farewell, he embraced ſome of us, and wiſhed us well, ſaying, WE SHOULD FORGET HIM WHEN WE GOT AMONGST OUR OWN NATION; and alſo added, THAT IF WE FORGOT, GOD WOULD NOT FORGET HIM: and thus in a courteous manner we parted, which was about two or three o'clock in the afternoon.

Taking our departure from Auguſtine, we had about two or three leagues to an Indian town, called Sta. Cruce, where, being landed, we were directed to the Indian warehouſe: it was built round, having ſixteen ſquares, and on each ſquare a cabin built, and painted, which would hold two people, the houſe being about fifty feet diameter; and in the middle of the top was a ſquare opening about fifteen feet. This houſe was very clean, and fires being ready made nigh our cabin, the Spaniſh captain made choice of cabins for him and his ſoldiers, and appointed us our cabins. In this town they had a Friar, and a large houſe to worſhip in, with three bells; and the Indians go as conſtantly to their devotions, at all times and ſeaſons, as any of the Spaniards. Night being come, and the time of

of their devotion over, the Friar came in, and many of the Indians, both men and women, and they had a dance, according to their way and cuſtom. We had plenty of caſſeena drink, and ſuch victuals as the Indians had provided for us, ſome bringing corn boiled, others peaſe; ſome one thing, ſome another; of all which we made a good ſupper, and ſlept till morning.

The 30th of the Ninth Month, being the Second Day of the Week.

This morning early we left this town, having about two leagues to go with the canoes, and then we were to travel by land; but a cart was provided to carry our proviſions and neceſſaries, in which thoſe that could not travel were carried. We had about five leagues to a ſentinel's houſe, where we lay all night, and next morning travelled along the ſea-ſhore about four leagues to an inlet: here we waited for canoes to come for us, to carry us about two miles, to a town called St. Wan's, an Indian town, being on an iſland. We went through a kirt of wood into the Indian plantations, for a mile. In the middle of this iſland is the town of St. Wan's, a large town, and many people; they have a Friar, and a worſhip-houſe. The people are very induſtrious, having plenty of hogs and fowls, and large crops of corn, as we could tell by their corn-houſes. The Indians brought us victuals, as at the laſt town, and we lay in their

their warehouſe, which was larger than that at the other town.

The 2d of the Tenth Month, called December, being the Fourth Day of the Week.

This morning the Indians brought us victuals for breakfaſt, and the Friar gave my wife ſome loaves of bread made of Indian corn, which was ſomewhat extraordinary; alſo a parcel of fowls.

About ten o'clock in the forenoon we left St. Wan's, walking about a mile to the Sound, where were canoes and Indians ready to tranſport us to the next town: we did believe that we might have come all the way along the Sound, but the Spaniards were not willing to diſcover the place to us.

An hour before ſun-ſet we got to the town called St. Mary's: this was a frontier, and a garriſon town; the inhabitants are Indians, with ſome Spaniſh ſoldiers. We were conducted to the warehouſe, as the cuſtom is, for every town hath a warehouſe: or, as we underſtood, theſe houſes were either for their times of mirth and dancing, or to lodge and entertain ſtrangers. The houſe was about 81 feet diameter, built round, with 32 ſquares, in each ſquare a cabin about eight feet long, of a good height, being painted and well matted. The centre of the building was a quadrangle of 20 feet, being open at top, againſt which the houſe is built: thus in this quadrangle is the place they dance, having a great

great fire in the middle: one of the ſquares of this building is the gateway or paſſage in. The women natives of theſe towns clothe themſelves with the moſs of trees, making gowns and petticoats thereof, which at a diſtance, or in the night, look very neat. The Indian boys we ſaw were kept to ſchool in the church, the Friar being their ſchool-maſter. This was the largeſt town of all, and about a mile from it was another town called St. Philip's. At this town of St. Mary's we were to ſtay till the 5th or 6th inſtant; where alſo we were to receive our ſixty roves of corn, and ten roves of peaſe; and while we ſtaid, we had one half of our corn beaten into meal by the Indians, the other we kept whole, not knowing what weather we ſhould have, for the Friar of this town, ſome years before, was at Charles-Town in South-Carolina, and he had a month's paſſage in going, about this time of the year: this news was very unpleaſant, to think of lying out a month at this ſeaſon having been ſo weather-beaten before; but we endeavoured to ſhun looking back, conſidering how great our preſervation had been hitherto.

While we ſtaid here, we were willing to make all the proviſion we could for back and belly: we got of the Indians plenty of garlick and long pepper, to ſeaſon our corn and peaſe, both which were griping and windy, and we made us wooden trays, and ſpoons to eat with:

we

we got ruſhes, and made a ſort of plaited rope thereof: the uſe we chiefly intended it for, was to be ſerviceable to help us in building huts or tents with, at ſuch times as we ſhould meet with hard weather.

The time drawing on that we were to leave this town, we had ſeven large canoes provided to carry us. being in all about ſixty perſons; eighteen of us, ſix of Smith's company, ſeven Spaniards, and thirty odd Indians, which were to row the canoes, and be our pilots. We had ſome Indians from all the towns, and two Caſſekeys.

We underſtood that the Carolina Indians, called the Yammaſees, which are related to theſe Indians, were here about a month before, trading for deer-ſkins.

I have omitted a conſiderable paſſage that happened at Auguſtine: the woman named Penelope, being big with child, ſhe, by the Spaniards perſuaſion, ſtaid with them; alſo Joſeph Kirle's boy, named John Hilliard, was detained by the Spaniards. Joſeph Kirle ſtrove hard with the governor that he might have his boy, but the lad was conveyed out of town, and not to be found. The governor promiſed, that he would ſend him after him, if poſſible; but the boy came not to us, and we were to depart hence on the morrow.

The 6th of the Tenth Month, being the Firſt Day of the Week.

This morning we embarked, and departed this place, and put into the town of St. Philip's where

where the Spaniſh captain invited us on ſhore to drink caſſeena, which we did; and the Spaniards having left ſomething behind, we ſtaid here about an hour, and then ſet forward.

About two or three leagues from hence, we came in ſight of an Indian town called Sappataw, but we went about a league to the northward of it, to a ſentinel's houſe, where we put our boats on ſhore, and had caſſeena brought us, making no ſtay; but we went from hence, rowing till next morning, and in the night we had loſt our way, but got to rights in a little time.

The 7th of the Tenth Month, being the Second Day of the Week.

This morning we put on ſhore, having paſſed an inlet of the ſea, and here we dreſſed ſome victuals, and got a little ſleep, till the tide ſerved. Some of our Indians went out a hunting for deer and hogs, of both which, the Spaniards ſaid, there was plenty; and when the tide ſerved, we were to go to the northernmoſt end of this iſland, and ſtay for the hunters. One of the Indians brought a deer, which he throwed down amongſt the other Indians, and went out again to hunt, to the north end of the iſland, where we were to rendezvous for this night. We ſet forward about ten o'clock, and got to the place appointed, an hour or two before ſun-ſet, it being a fine lofty wood, where we employed ourſelves in getting fire-wood for the night,

and moſs to lie on, of both which we got plenty, having a large oak to lie under.

The Indians brought in ſeveral hogs and deer, of which we had part, ſo that we fared richly, and having a pleaſant night's repoſe, we got up to be gone about an hour before day.

The 8th of the Tenth Month, being the Third Day of the Week.

This day, having rowed from the laſt place till two hours before ſun-ſet, we got on ſhore at a place where had been an Indian ſettlement, it being on a high bank, from whence we had a proſpect of the Sound. Here we employed ourſelves to go and fetch buſhes, to make ſhelter againſt the wind and dews of the night, and in cutting of dry graſs to lie on, and getting of wood, which was at a conſiderable diſtance; but we reſolved to have it, if labour would purchaſe it. Thoſe that were not employed in theſe ſervices, were providing of water and victuals, for we had always enough to do. We had a pleaſant night, and reſted well.

The 9th of the Tenth Month, being the Fourth Day of the Week.

This morning, about ſun-riſing, we ſaw a canoe of Carolina Indians going to the ſouthward a hunting, they kept the weſtern ſide of the Sound, being fearful of us; but we had a canoe manned with Indians and Spaniards, to go after them, to ſpeak with them, being deſirous to get them to carry letters to inform

of

of our coming, not knowing but we might alarm the out ſettlements of Carolina.

This canoe of ours purſued the other, but the Carolina Indians put on ſhore, run into a marſh, and fired at our people; the Spaniſh Indians, who could ſpeak the Yammaw's language, called to them, and told them their buſineſs, withal intreating them to come to them; but they anſwered, that they were going a hunting for the ſeaſon, therefore deſired them to be gone, for they would not come near them: thus our people returned to us, and the Carolina Indians went their way, and we prepared to go forward. We having the Caſſekey of St. Wan's with us, ſent him away the night before, to ſee if he could meet any of the Yammawſee Indians of Carolina, he being acquainted with, and related to them; but this canoe had paſſed him. We ſet forward, and rowed all the day, till about an hour before ſun-ſet, and then we put on ſhore at an Indian field, which was overgrown with ſedge, it being low, wet land; here we made our accuſtomed proviſion for lodging, lying this night in a wood; and having dreſſed victuals for this time and the next day, and having reſted well, about day-break, or ſooner, we left this place.

The 10th of the Tenth Month, being the Fifth Day of the Week.

This day, about ten o'clock, we croſſed an inlet, but the tide being againſt us, we put on

ſhore at an old Indian field; at which place, under the ſhelter of ſome trees, was the Caſſekey of St. Wan's; and here we ſtaid, and drank ſome caſſeena. There was abundance of rabbits, but we made no ſtay. The Caſſekey was ſent from hence before to make diſcovery, and we followed, rowing till an hour before ſun-ſet; by which time we got to a place called St. Catalena, where hath been a great ſettlement of Indians, for the land hath been cleared for planting for ſome miles diſtant. Here alſo we met the Caſſekey, and alſo with a canoe of Carolina Indians, being a man, his wife, and children, having his dogs, and other hunting implements, for to lie out this winter ſeaſon. The Spaniſh captain, by his interpreter, diſcourſed with him about carrying our letters, which he readily aſſented to, whereupon the Spaniſh captain ſet himſelf to writing to the governor of Carolina.

We had a large field to lie in, and no manner of ſhelter, but what was a mile diſtant, or more; but we ſpared no pains, for ſome fell to cutting of boughs and bruſh, at that great diſtance, ſome to carrying it to the place, and ſome to get fire-wood, ſo that by night we had a brave ſhelter.

The Spaniſh captain ſent for me, to write to the governor of Carolina, which I did; and I writ alſo to a perſon of my acquaintance there. The letters being finiſhed, and night coming on, I delivered my letters to the captain, and returned to my company. By this time

time they had completed our booth, which we thought was ſufficient, if no rain fell. We then provided our victuals for our ſupper, and for our next day's travel, as alſo ſome dry graſs to lie on, in hopes of reſting well this night. About ten at night the Carolina Indians went with our letters for Carolina.

The 11th of the Tenth Month, being the Sixth Day of the Week.

This morning, about two hours before day, we had a guſt of wind at the north-weſt, and the ſky was overcaſt, and looked as though we ſhould have abundance of rain; in a little time the rain fell, againſt which we had no ſhelter but our blankets, and it held till break of day, at which time began the north-weſt wind to blow violent hard, and cold. Our ſhelter was fronting the north-weſt, and we fell to work to ſhift our booth, and to getting more boughs, bruſh, and graſs; the graſs was to fill and keep up a bank of earth which we raiſed, about three or four feet high, to break the wind from us; all this day were we employed in enlarging our booth, and getting of wood for firing: the north-weſt wind blew extreme hard, and the night being very cold, we could get but little reſt.

The 12th of the Tenth Month, being the Seventh Day of the Week.

This day the wind continued without ceaſing. We began to mend what the fire had put out of order by night, and heaved up

more earth on our booth, and made ſome enlargement; for we were not negligent by day to provide for the night, which pinched us with cold, eſpecially aged Robert Barrow, who having a violent flux, that had held him from Auguſtine hither, and by the violent cold being grown on him, ſo that he could not govern his weakneſs, nor get his natural reſt; he was ſo extremely racked with the cold, that in this juncture of hardſhip we could get no warmth in him; but he was contented with our mean help, although he received little benefit by it. This day, at times, we went out to get wood, having a long way to go in an open field, and the cold almoſt benumbing us by that time we could get to the booth. This evening the wind was ſomewhat abated, and we were in great hopes it was over, but it blowed fiercely the latter part of the night.

The 13th of the Tenth Month, being the Firſt Day of the Week.

This morning the wind was ſomewhat abated, and the ſun gave forth a little warmth; Joſeph Kirle borrowed a gun, powder and ſhot of the Spaniards, and went to kill ſome wild geeſe, or what other game he might come up with, but he had no ſucceſs, coming home without any game; and we were well content with a dinner of Indian corn and ſtrung beef. The Spaniſh Indians hunted all theſe three days, and killed ſeveral deer, but they

they eat them as faſt as they killed them, having little or no other proviſion, their corn being ſpent.

The latter part of this day the wind was very moderate, and we hoped to be going the next morning, whereupon we provided for the next day's travel.

The 14th of the Tenth Month, being the Second Day of the Week.

This morning we embarked, and ſet forward, having fair weather, and the wind down; we rowed all day till three o'clock, being come to a great inlet of the ſea, but the weather looked as though we ſhould have wind and rain; and to croſs the inlet would be dangerous, it being about two leagues over, and little wind making a rough ſea: ſo we put on ſhore, it being high land, and lofty woods, moſtly pine and live oaks: here we made all the expedition we could to get ſhelter againſt the weather. The Indians ſet to work to build themſelves little huts or wigwams, which they had not done till now. They got ſmall palmetto leaves, and covered their buildings, but ours were covered moſtly with boughs, which could not keep out much rain. By night we had a great deal of rain and wind. And it being the evening of the Spaniards Chriſtmas, they uſed ſome of their ceremonies, with tinkling on a piece of iron, and ſinging, begging for ſomewhat for the day following; they begged

ged of the Indians, and the Indians in like manner begged of the Spaniards, and what the Indians gave the Spaniards, that was returned to the Indians.

The 16th of the Tenth Month, being the Fourth Day of the Week.

This morning was very foggy, and proved a rainy day, but we kept rowing till two in the afternoon; the rain being hard, and the wind increaſed at north-eaſt. We put on ſhore, but the captain told us we ſhould not ſtay here long, he intending to go further, and if the weather permitted, would go all night; but the weather was likelier to be worſe than better, and ſo we ſat in the rain till night was come, when we intreated the captain that we might ſtay there all night, and that we might provide againſt the weather; but he pretended the weather would break up, and he would be gone; but there was no likelihood of it, for the rain increaſed, and we were all wet, and ſtarved with cold; at length he aſſented to ſtay: then were we hard put to it (being night) to provide ſhelter; but in the dark did we work till we had made us a ſhelter that would keep the rain from us. Having fires, we put off our wet clothes, and dried them as well as we could, and towards morning the rain broke up.

The 17th of the Tenth Month, being the Fifth Day of the Week.

This morning at ſun-riſing we ſet forward, and rowed till noon, at which time we came

to

to an inlet, and put on ſhore, where we ſtaid all the afternoon, and dried our blankets, and what was not dried laſt night; we alſo dreſſed victuals, and as ſoon as it was dark went from hence, deſigning to row all night; but having an intricate paſſage amongſt marſhes, where were divers creeks and ways, that we rowed ſometimes in a wrong one, then back again, and rowed in another: about midnight our pilots were at a loſs, not knowing which way to go, nor where to find any dry land, that we might go on ſhore; but three of our boats rowed till we found a dry knap to get on ſhore, where we lay till day, having good fires. As ſoon as it was light, we got our boats, and went to look for the reſt of our company, whom we found; having made their canoes faſt to the ſedge, and ſitting therein till we came to them.

The 18th of the Tenth Month, being the Sixth Day of the Week.

The night was extreme foggy, and ſo was this morning; but we ſearched about, and found our paſſage, being a little channel, juſt broad enough for our boats to paſs, and about a mile in length. After we paſſed this, we came into a great Sound, which went down into a large inlet, that the land could not be ſeen from the one ſide to the other: into the Sound comes down a great river, called the Sabina River, which, when we got into the courſe of, the water was freſh, though

though in this great Sound; the Spaniards called it the Croſs Bar, or Sta. Cruce. About noon we got over the Sound, and here we rowed out to ſea for two leagues, to get into another Sound: about three o'clock, the wind began to blow at north-eaſt, and it looked very black, ſo that we feared a ſtorm. We deſired to get on ſhore to provide againſt it, but the captain ſaid, about a few leagues further we ſhould get near Port Royal; but in the interim we ſaw a canoe on the ſhore, and we made to her, and there we found ſome Indian wigwams: here we went on ſhore. This was a canoe laden with ſkins, that belonged to merchants at Carolina, having four Indians in her; but three of them run away, fearing the Spaniards.

The Indian wigwams were in a bad condition, not fit to keep out the weather, ſo we ſet to work to mend them, and here being plenty of palmetto leaves, we covered them, and made addition to them; but the ſtorm of wind and rain came violently before we could complete our work, and held all night; yet we lay indifferent dry, though the ſtorm was very great.

The 19th of the Tenth Month, being the Seventh Day of the Week.

This morning the ſtorm of wind continued at the north-eaſt with rain, and we being likely to ſtay ſome time here, enlarged our wigwams, fearing a north-weſter, which, about

about ten o'clock this day, began to blow fiercely, with ſnow, for ſome hours; the wind was ſo violent, that we feared leſt the tall pines ſhould be blown on us. We ſent the Carolina Indian out, to bring his three mates in, but they would not. The Spaniſh Indians made great complaint for food, and we gave amongſt them four roves of corn, being unwilling to ſpare any more, not knowing how long we ſhould be detained by the weather: ſome of our people had almoſt eaten up their ſhares, and we expected, ſhould we be detained long, we muſt ſupply them with what we had to ſpare.

The 20th of the Tenth Month, being the Firſt Day of the Week.

This day the wind continued at north-eaſt, and extreme cold it was: but we, in our wigwams, were well enough ſecured from the cold. About noon our mariners wigwam got fire, and was burnt; theirs was the leeward-moſt of all (for we had eight wigwams) otherwiſe the whole had been in danger. We underſtood, that we were not above two or three days journey from the Engliſh ſettlements; but the Spaniſh Indians told us that it was more, till we were better informed by this Indian who belonged to that place.

The 21ſt of the Tenth Month, being the Second Day of the Week.

This day early we ſet forward, and paſſed Port-Royal Sound, being ſome leagues over, and

and about two o'clock in the afternoon we put on ſhore, the tide being againſt us; here was a cloſe wood, where we lay indifferently well all night.

The 22d of the Tenth Month, being the Third Day of the Week.

This morning early we ſet forward, and rowed till one o'clock in the afternoon, at which time we got to the firſt ſettlement in Carolina, belonging to one Richard Bennet, who received us kindly, and provided plentifully for us, of good food, and good drink, ſhewing the Spaniards all kindneſs poſſibly he could, for our ſakes, which the Spaniards did acknowledge, and we ſtaid here all night.

The 23d of the Tenth Month, being the Fourth Day of the Week.

This morning having eaten plentifully, and drank alſo, we went from hence in company with ſome of the inhabitants, about ten o'clock, and rowed till two hours within night; having paſſed by ſeveral plantations, we put on ſhore on a point of land, to wait a tide, having a wood to ſhelter in, and making good fires, we ſtaid till mid-night, at which time we went from thence, and rowed till an hour or two before day, by which time we got to governor Blake's houſe.

The 24th of the Tenth Month, being the Fifth Day of the Week.

This morning when the governor aroſe, he ſent for Joſeph Kirle, John Smith, Andrew Murray

Murray, and me, making inquiry of us concerning our paſſage, and on what account the Spaniards came with us? We rendered him an account of the governor of Auguſtine's generoſity towards us, and that he ſent us freely, without any demands, except what we had freely contracted: the governor ſent for the Spaniſh captain in, and received the letters that were ſent from the governor of Auguſtine, alſo our obligation, which the governor accepted. The governor ſhewed a great deal of kindneſs to us, and made inquiry into all our conditions. Robert Barrow he ſent to his neighbour Margaret Bammer's, who, he ſaid, would be careful, and nurſe him: ſhe was an ancient friend, who lived about two miles diſtant, ſo he went on horſeback. The governor clothed Joſeph Kirle, John Smith, Andrew Murray, me, my wife and child; to the reſt of our people he gave each of them a duffle blanket, which would keep them warm, and plenty of victuals and drink was provided: we obtained leave of the governor to permit the Spaniards to go to Charles-Town with us, being willing to gratify them according to our abilities.

The 25th of the Tenth Month, being the Sixth Day of the Week.

This day, in the afternoon, Joſeph Kirle, John Smith, I, my wife and child, went to Margaret Bammer's, where Robert Barrow was, and ſtaid with him till the next morn-

ing, when the Spaniards called for us as they came by water.

The 26th of the Tenth Month, being the Seventh Day of the Week.

This morning we went from hence, with the Spaniards, for Charles-Town, where we arrived about an hour within night.

The gentlemen of the town appointed a publick houſe of good credit, to entertain the Spaniards with meat, and drink, and lodging; which was done to the Spaniards admiration, and they ſtaid here eight days. We got our people together, and agreed jointly to give the Spaniards one hundred pieces of eight, which Joſeph Kirle and I divided amongſt them according to their degrees; we two adding to the ſum.

The 4th of the Eleventh Month, called January, being the Second Day of the Week.

Joſeph Kirle and I provided a ſmall preſent to ſend to the governor of Auguſtine: and this day we went with the Spaniards to governor Blake's, ſtaying there one day; the governor treated the Spaniards, and having completed his letters, gave the Spaniſh captain a conſiderable preſent, and ſent him homewards, ordering them to call on the Yammaſee Indians, where they might have as much Indian corn as they pleaſed, to carry home with them, the towns of theſe Indians being about two or three days rowing from Charles-Town. The

The 9th of the Eleventh Month, being the Seventh Day of the Week.

This day I returned, with my wife and child to Charles-Town, leaving Robert Barrow in a weak and low condition with Margaret Bammer. I, my wife and family, with Joſeph Kirle, were entertained by captain James Ribee, the time of our ſtay in Carolina. Our ſeamen were moſtly employed, ſome in one veſſel, and ſome in another, that belonged to the port.

The 6th of the Twelfth Month, called February, being the Second Day of the Week.

Joſeph Kirle went from hence to the iſland of Providence, in hopes of gaining ſpeedy paſſage for Pennſylvania, the place of his abode.

Towards the beginning of this month, Robert Barrow was brought to Charles-Town, being extreme weak, and was lodged at the houſe of Mary Croſs, who nurſed him.

The 18th of the Firſt Month, called March, being the Fifth Day of the Week.

This day, I, with my family, and Robert Barrow, embarked, and ſet ſail for Pennſylvania, and had fourteen days paſſage to Philadelphia.

The 4th of the Second Month, called April, being the Firſt Day of the Week.

This day, in the evening, Robert Barrow departed this life, and was buried the 6th following,

lowing, having paſſed through great exerciſes, in much patience; and in all the times of our greateſt troubles, was ready to counſel us to patience, and to wait for what the Lord our God would bring to paſs: and he would often expreſs, that it was his belief, that our lives ſhould be ſpared, and not be loſt in that wilderneſs, and amongſt thoſe people, who would have made a prey of us. And ſo this good man, having finiſhed his courſe with joy, laid down his body, and is with him who rewards the juſt.

Thus, having completed our hard paſſage hither, wherein God's great mercy and wonderful loving-kindneſs hath been largely extended to us, in delivering and preſerving us to this day and time; I hope that I, with all thoſe of us, that have been ſpared hitherto, ſhall never be forgetful nor unmindful of the low eſtate we were brought to; but that we may double our diligence in ſerving the Lord God, is the breathing and earneſt deſire of my ſoul. Amen.

JONATHAN DICKENSON.

FINIS.